The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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Our European Letter.

NAPLES, Italy, Dec., 1867.

My last was from Egypt. From Alexandria we took steamer for Brindisi, an Italian port on the Adriatic, which is now coming into some importance as a starting point for India. Brindisi is the old Latin Brundusium—a famous naval port in the time of the Cæsars. Virgil died at Brundusium, when returning from Greece, B.C. 19. From Brindisi we took the railroad up the eastern coast of Italy as far as Foggia. We rode almost all the way through groves of olives.

THE APPENINES.

From Foggia we crossed the Appenines. This is a grand range of mountains, forming the backbone of Italy. Our mode of conveyance was the diligence. The great jagged peaks were covered with snow. Snow lay on the ground fresh and deep. It was bitterly cold. Our diligence had ten horses, yet our progress was provokingly slow. At one little shabby wayside inn we were detained ten hours; at another, seventeen, and numerous small detentions in the mud and snow. At times a yoke or two of oxen had to be called to the aid of our ten horses to get us over some steep stretch of hill. Two postillions rode on the horses, each one managing two horses. The driver controlled the remaining six. These postillions are jolly little fellows. Spattered with mud or powdered with snow, they sing merrily as they jog along on their uncomfortable seats. They generally wear long feathers in their hats. We had leisure to see a good deal of the peasantry as we passed through the little mountain villages. They seemed to be a simple, rugged and merry race of people. They seem to love elevated perches for their villages. Almost every village is on a hill.

I do not know that I have ever seen nobler scenery than that of the Appenines. Up among peaks which rise to an altitude of 8,000 and 10,000 feet, covered with the purest snow, our road occasionally gave us glimpses of hill, valley and plain rolling off to immense distances, diversified with every variety of color. The mountain peaks are peculiarly bold and energetic in expression. The lower hills rise in a gentle, leisurely manner. Notwithstanding the intense discomfort of a winter journey across these mountains, we were not sorry to have tried it.

Coming out on the great plain of Naples about midnight, we had our first view of Vesuvius. An immense flame of fire leaping up under the clouds first attracted our attention. A little later, we could see the showers of stones which were constantly belched up. As the clouds rolled away, occasionally we could see the liquid fire slipping down the mountain side. Just here, within eight or ten miles of Naples, our horses *balked*. Driver and postillions exerted themselves to the utmost to get them started, but it was of no avail. The whole team had to be taken out and sent back to be exchanged at a station several miles behind us. Here our coach stood horseless for two hours, on a very cold night. We had abundant leisure to look at Vesuvius. As we paced up and down in the silence of the night, looking at the grand energy of the flames and listening to the frequent detonations which seemed as though they would rend the earth, we felt the awful solemnity of the scene.

NAPLES.

Naples is quite a handsome city of about half a million inhabitants. It is built along the curving shore of the beautiful bay. The whole vicinity is charming. The scenery has a sort of *ideal* aspect. The neighborhood of the Bay of Naples was always loved as a retreat by the ancient Romans. Nearly all the Emperors, Senators, and great men of Rome had villas on the shore of the bay. The ruins of these elegant villas are quite numerous, particularly near Baiae, Cumae, etc.

The Neapolitans are an out-door sort of people. This winter is exceedingly cold, and the people are evidently puzzled to know how to get along in such cold weather. Passing at any time of day under the piazzas of the Royal Palace, one sees a sight worthy of the brush of a Murillo. At little tables on the side-walks sit public writers. With cold fingers and a grave aspect, they write letters for those who employ them. Generally their patrons are women. These simple women, as they stand at the table of the scribe, dictating the substance of their letters, looked very interesting. I imagine most of the letters were love-letters. I have often watched the intense expression of the women, as the thought they wished the scribe to utter slowly percolated from brain to lip. What anxiety they manifest to get it right; and they look up to the scribe with a look of reverence which is only given to superior talent.

POMPEII.

It is a solemn thing to walk the streets of this exhumed city. Eighteen hundred years of the silence of death have passed over it, and now it is brought to the light. The streets are narrow. The pavements are solid, in the old Roman style. The tracks of chariot wheels are worn in the stone. There are steps at the crossings, just as in many modern streets, to enable people to cross in wet weather. Everything looks as if the city were inhabited but yesterday.

Pompeii must have been a magnificent city. The Forum was, I might say *is*, very extenslve. There are numerous temples, many of which still indicate a high degree of splendor. A great number of private houses are remarkable for size and magnificence. The courts are generally paved with most beautiful mosaics. There is a peculiar life likeness about the shops. There are oil shops in which the oil jars still stand ranged in order on the shelves, as when the owner fled from sudden death eighteen hundred years ago. There are wine shops, also, in which the wine jars and the marble counters stand in order, as if business was interrupted but for a day. Tradesmen's signs, painted mostly in red letters upon the outside of the shops, remain quite distinct. In some of the wine shops there are back rooms, the walls of which are covered with paintings, mostly representing scenes of revelry. These were evidently drinking rooms. A great part of the city has already been exhumed. The work is going on slowly. We saw a few workmen shoveling out ashes and bearing them away in baskets.

In the museum at Naples are preserved a great variety of articles from Pompeii, indicating the domestic life of the people. Jewelry and money, found on skeletons dug out of the ruins, may there be seen. Walking from the city over a ridge of ashes, we reached the amphitheatre. It is an immense structure, built in the style of the Colosseum at Rome. It is almost perfect. It is said that this amphitheatre was crowded at the time of the outburst of ashes which destroyed the city. J. A. D.

Our Chicago Letter.

CHICAGO, March 23d, 1868.

THE GREAT SNOW

Of a few weeks since was followed, as all the world knows, by a great gale, which in turn has yielded to a charming May atmosphere, with soft breezes from the south; insomuch that we already lean toward this May businesses, which indeed, are so near upon the calendar as already to disturb the shadows forecast by still nearer events. The spring trade is fairly opened, and promises to be excellent. The commercial editors have reconstituted the department headed "Port of Chicago," and already report a series of arrivals and clearances. The whole length of the river is alive with crews that seem to have been sealed up in the ships' cabins since December, and are stretching their limbs for the first time in three months. They stumble about like half-starved flies exploring sunny window panes, and crawl up the rigging as cautiously as new landsmen. To guide and cheer them a bit, details of caulkers, carpenters and painters are at work on their hundreds of hulls, cleaning and shining them up to marvellous effect, and the crews, yawning, watch and approve.

ON THE STREETS

There are no such signs of revival, for to them the winter brought no quiet. In the bitterest mornings of January, the roadways were as crowded with teams, and the sidewalks with footmen, as now in the warmer sunshine. Only midnight and sabbath bring any peace to the town.

REAL ESTATE

Continues the ruling favorite among capitalists and would-be capitalists, and transactions for cash grow larger and larger. Suburban schemes are quite as popular as any, and while towns are being laid out, sold, built up and inhabited, as by magic. It is a Chicago man, but lately gone eastward, who is building *four hundred* houses, in a single cluster, on the banks of the Hudson. Two years ago, it was a Chicago lumber dealer who sold one capitalist in one bill, the lumber for *five hundred* houses, to be built for rent and sale in the West Division.

A single capitalist now owns more than *a mile of front* on State street, every foot of it sold by the foot, and some of it by the inch—a hundred dollars an inch at that. Upon a thousand feet of this frontage, he has already begun five-story marble fronts of the costliest kind, and will soon own more real estate than would suffice to buy a thriving city outright. Meanwhile

MANUFACTURING

Interests are by no means neglected or deferred. The United States Clock Company offers its property for sale, since the disastrous fire, and will wind up its business. But this failure is so exceptional as to excite general incredulity. It is said that the company believe themselves unable to compete successfully with the Connecticut, in the manufacture of the cheap clocks which form the staple of the trade. This may be true, but few Chicago men believe it. The National Watch Company, on the other hand, having already half a million invested in buildings and machinery, has within a few weeks added a quarter of a million more of *cash* to its capital stock, and will soon be turning out first class pocket pieces by thousands and scores of thousands. A very important move has been made in the direction of the manufacture of pig iron from the ore, and the indications are, that success will reward the large experiment. New machine works are constantly organizing, and all that are running are paying large dividends.

Notwithstanding the enormous absorption of money in buildings and factories,

MONEY

Has been a drug in the banks for a month. One of the larger banks sent out on the streets two weeks since, to pick up New York paper at 40 to 60 days, and bought fifty thousand dollars worth to reduce the inconvenient surplus. Other banks have sought an opportunity to loan at eight per cent. Eastern capitalists who have been wont to invest here are in despair, and are either sending their balances elsewhere, or loaning at seven and some even at six per cent. Loans on real estate at eight per cent. are nominally the rule, but are difficult to make, and will soon become exceptional altogether. Street brokerage, to "Shorts," only a few years since a leading business, has become literally extinct. A capitalist, who used to "shave" paper by the million, told me the other day that he did not know of a single note shaver in the city.

I shall have done when I have called attention to a special enterprise which ought to have been named months ago. It is not one in which money is being made, and for this reason, if for no other, I get no money, "or other valuable consideration," for my notice.

Mr. A. H. Hovey, long and widely known to seed buyers as the leading seedman of our city, has taken a Boston partner, Mr. Nichols, and re-organized his business so as to make it include the choicest art gallery of a commercial kind in the whole interior, and I am inclined to believe, in the whole country. First, there is everything elegant for the garden and the lawn, the greenhouse and the well-kept farm. Then, by natural association, come all manner of elegant fixtures for a well ordered home. The galleries of course are free to all comers, and next to the picture gallery in the Opera House. Visitors to the city will find no other "sight" so entertaining to trained eyes as the rare curiosities at 57 State street.

Our New England Letter.

DEAR PACIFIC:—The American people do not seem in the way of suffering for the want of anything to discuss. All the various departments of human interest appear at the present moment to have their special excitement. The political world is of course very much engaged. The deep Presidential game of next November advances by slow moves, and the other Presidential game now drawn into the Senate Chamber, attracts, of course, a great amount of attention. It is, however, remarked that as grave a step as the impeachment of the President creates so little excitement. The gold market scarcely took any note of it. That mercurial column did at first move down one or two figures, but it has stood firm ever since. The managers of the trial appear to have settled down soberly to their work, and there is no doubt but that they will press it forward earnestly. The New Hampshire election will help them very much. The Democrats were sadly disappointed at the result, but they have taken it in a very good-natured way. The Boston *Post* the next day came out with an inverted rooster at the head of one of the columns, and beneath some such little pleasant legend as this: "Our rooster was expecting to crow this morning, but the New Hampshire election upset him. Connecticut will bring him up again." We hope not.

The New Hampshire campaign, among its grave debates, brought out one thing of a lighter sort, which is too good to be lost. Henry Clay Dean, it appears, wound up one of his speeches with some very round abuse of the Republicans, and, being well satisfied with the performance himself, concluded by saying that if there were any brethren of that persuasion present, they might stand up and tell how they felt. At this, an old farmer arose, and said that in response to Mr. Dean's invitation, he would state that he felt like a good sound egg in a basket full of rotten ones.

The religious world finds much to discuss in the apple of discord which the Tyng trial has called into that church, which has hitherto been so proud of its composed and orderly proceedings. It is perhaps unfortunate that the Tyngs as a family are not more popular among the Episcopalians. Very many even of the low churchmen decline to follow their lead, and there is reason to fear that they may not bring out their full strength in the convention to which they have appealed. Meantime, the Boggs and Stubbs controversy is extending. The Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of Christ Church, Westerly, Rhode Island, has made a few more distinct issues with his diocesan, and the church and church wardens support him. There is just at this moment a wonderful work of grace going on at Westerly. The six churches, of all evangelical denominations, are united in it. Busines stops at the hour of evening service, and several hundred converts have been gathered in. Mr. Hubbard's church, as well as himself, have entered with zeal into the work. The bold stand they have taken against the church canons, is another illustration of the writing, "where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

Lately Pennsylvania has added a new recruit to the Episcopal rebellion, and we are now doubting whereto the thing will grow.

There is a very unusual amount of religious interest in many parts of New England. The churches in all directions appear to be looking more hopefully and earnestly than is usual for a blessing. It is so with us. We have just gone through a round of conferences with our few Congregational churches. Following the order of age, we have held conferences of all the churches in each church, and these meetings (well followed up in smaller neighborhood meetings) have given a great impulse to the work among us.

I must not omit to mention that a few weeks ago the first volume of the Riverside unabridged edition of Smith's Bible Dictionary appeared. This volume covers the ground from A to Gennesaret. It is a great improvement upon the English edition. This one volume has one thousand corrections of the press, done, as I have been assured, by authority. The articles are brought down to date more nearly. Some additions are made, and more notice taken of American works and American workers. This edition is without doubt the first best thing in our language.

It may sound strangely to you to learn that after the breaking up of winter, and the drying off of our streets, we had yesterday the great snow storm of the season—a storm evidently that of January, 1867. T.

Our New York Letter.

BROOKLYN, March 18, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—No subject has been so much discussed during the past week in religious circles, as the reprimand administered a week ago to Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr. For the crime of preaching in a Methodist church this young preacher is summoned before the Bishop, and, in the presence of a large congregation of sympathizing friends, is told that such a proceeding cannot be tolerated in the Episcopal church. The Bishop evidently felt that he had a delicate task to perform, and seemed desirous of concealing from himself and his audience the real nature of the duty that he was performing.

Evidently the High Church party felt it to be a triumph, one of them exclaiming at the close of the service: "At last there is a Protestant Episcopal church of America." Dr. Tyng's "protest," which he was not allowed to read, was a noble and manly assertion of the rights and privileges of a Christian minister. Much sympathy has been expressed for Rev. Mr. Tyng, and the vestry of one church in this city has passed a series of resolutions expressive of their sympathy, and requesting the repeal of the canon.

In this connection I may mention the appearance of a pamphlet, which is exciting some attention, published by the Catholic Society of Publication, and entitled "The Comedy of Convocation." It is meant to hit off the discussions of the Pan-Anglican Council, and abounds in the most keen and polished satire. Among the *dramatis personæ* are Dean Pompous and Bishop Easy, and the first subject discussed is, whether a clergyman can deny the existence of God, and yet retain his connection with the Church of England!

Brooklyn loses one of its most valuable ministers in the resignation of Rev. C. S. Robinson. He is compelled to take this step, in consequence of the ill health of his wife. Many churches have come to know him through the "Songs for the Sanctuary," which is used to a considerable extent among all denominations, and which is one of the best, if not *the* best, hymn and tune book yet published. His church have already given a call to Dr. Booth, of the Mercer street church in New York. Both fields are, perhaps, equally important, but whether he will consent to come across the water, and take up his abode on the "Heights," remains to be seen.

Rev. J. A. Daly, your correspondent from the East, was ordained for the ministry, in the church of the Pilgrims, last week. The examination was eminently satisfactory, and the exercises were of more than ordinary interest. It was the unanimous opinion of the council that the ministry of your state is to receive a valuable acquisition when Mr. Daly commences his labors among you.

Two new Congregational churches have been organized in this city during the last week. One of them, consisting of about forty members, has grown out of a Sabbath school connected with Dr. Budington's, and promises soon to be self-sustaining. It is in the midst of a class of people, who are unable to pay the pew rents in our larger churches, and yet, who would gladly contribute to the support of the Gospel. As a step towards evangelizing our needy districts, it is an effort in the right direction. In all our large cities churches of this character ought to be multiplied.

VIDI.

THE PACIFIC.

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Mr. Dickens' Reading.

EDS. PACIFIC: If I had not promised you that I would note down for you my impressions of Mr. Dickens, if I had the good fortune to hear him, I should certainly relinquish my intention in despair of interesting your readers in the subject. It is easy for a professional correspondent, who has no regard for truth or even probability, to work himself into a phrenzy of rapture over anything or nothing, and ring all the changes of flattery and adulation, or the opposite, upon every public character. But the sober journalist, who would "a plain unvarnished tale" unfold for the truth-loving readers of the truth-telling PACIFIC, must often be dull where enthusiasm might, perhaps, be expected. To see Charles Dickens, the author of Pickwick, and David Copperfield—the man who has given this generation more pleasure than any other man, the best known and most widely admired author of this age, is in itself a greater treat than any reading. The very idea of an author reading selections from his own works, especially when those works are tales and novels, has, at first thought, something repulsive about it. It is a proof of the very great and continued popularity of Mr. Dickens' works that they will stand such treatment. There was no excitement about him here; the house was not crowded, and he was not, as I thought, very warmly received. After apologizing for the rascally conduct of his agents in the sale of tickets, he went on to read the Christmas Carol and the trial from Pickwick. He is undoubtedly a very fine reader, though we have several among us who are equally good. Murdoch or Bailey would doubtless have read the Pickwick trial better than Dickens read it. The Carol is more peculiarly his own, less imitable. His voice is not powerful, nor is it remarkably pleasant, but well trained, and made the most of. The continual use of the rising inflection, made the narrative parts somewhat monotonous, but the dramatic parts were impersonated quite delightfully. The power of expression in his face is remarkable.

Mr. Dickens reads his own works excellently well, but I do not think he would read Shakspeare successfully. The principal charm, I should say, is his naturalness. There is no straining after effect; no desire to make a display. As to the reader himself, he looked rather dissipated, and was loaded with jewelry. It would not be thought possible, from his appearance, that he should be a writer of earnest purpose, or deep convictions. There was no disappointment in hearing Mr. Dickens, and he gave a very pleasant evening's entertainment; but, of course, there is no such intellectual satisfaction in hearing a Christmas tale, however beautiful, as there is in a lecture by Wendell Phillips or Henry Vincent.

New Haven, March 26. E. J.

"IDLENESS is a sin," said the converted lawyer, who has left his profession to labor more directly for Christ. "Idleness is a sin, for it involves disobedience to Christ's command, 'Go into my vineyard and work.' It is a sin, because it shows an utter want of sympathy with the Master, 'who went about doing good,' and who expected his followers 'to do good to all as they have opportunity.' It is a sin, for it indicates a selfish love of ease; and a divine woe is pronounced on all who are at 'ease in Zion.' It is a sin, for it reveals a callous heart, insensible to the woes of a lost world. Every idler in the church is a sinner, for 'to him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin.' Alas! how many sinners are found in Zion, and what must be their doom when the Master cometh to judge the unfaithful servants, who have hid their talent in place of using it."

The Divine Method and Object in the Handling of Mysteries.

A DISCOURSE, BY THE REV. I. E. DWINELL, D.D., OF SACRAMENTO.

Rom. 16: 25, 6.—"*The revelation of the the mystery, which was kept secret since the world began, but now is made manifest, and by the scriptures of the prophets, according to the commandment of the everlasting God, made known to all nations for the obedience of faith.*"

Here is a treatment and an end to be gained by that treatment. The treatment is a careful and tempered revelation of mystery by God, a judicious opening of the secrets of the divine place to the human understanding—the revelation in part shining out through "the scriptures of the prophets, according to the commandment of the everlasting God," as if a bright light had been placed back of them. The end is, to secure among all nations "the obedience of *faith*." That is, God explains mystery, to make us trust him and believe him through remaining mystery. He explains some things that our faith may be strengthened, to cling the more strongly to him through other things which are not explained, and that we may have a richer "obedience of faith." The text is a key to the divine method and object in handling mysteries. "The revelation of the mystery, which was kept secret since the world began, but now is made manifest, and by the scriptures of the prophets, according to the commandment of the everlasting God, made known to all nations *for the obedience of faith*"—not for the obedience of *knowledge*, or *insight*, or obedience in the direction of mystery explained alone, but in the direction of mystery unexplained, obedience pressing through mystery, darkness, doubt, up to God; the obedience of *faith*. This obedience, pressing forward into mystery, through mystery, is justified and assured, by having behind it a background of explanation, mystery revealed by the same Being who calls it to encounter that before, and so explanation needs faith.

Thus God, in handling his truth and the objects of his will and government, which he would put in relation to man, has made them an exercise in the school of faith, the explained helping the race to rest the more confidently in the unexplained. There was, at the first, a great, magnificent, divine panorama to be unrolled before the eyes of the world. Some imperfect programme and hint of its concealed themes and beauties were early, from time to time, scattered among the race; and as section after section of the mystery passed out into fact and explanation before them, justifying and more than justifying the previous announcement, is it strange that their confidence should grow stronger and stronger in the remaining scenes, which were yet only hinted to them, and remained objects of faith? Had the great exhibitor, who is at the same time teacher and master, seen fit to flash at once a revealing light back of the scenes, exposing all the mystery, so that the race could fully see spiritual laws, conditions and penalties, and comprehend the mysteries of the divine government, and redemption, and master the whole field of spiritual truth, there would have been no further exercise of faith, and no further room for moral discipline. God's object, and consequently his method, is not to clear up all mysteries, to flash back light behind all darknesses, nor even behind as many as possible. No, no; but it is, rather, to draw hearts to him in the most complete and serene trust, and therefore he explains enough to give faith a ground to stand upon, but not enough to destroy it. Nor, on the other hand, is it his object or method to throw the greatest possible amount of mystery upon faith, causing it to stagger with the unequal load, and giving it no foot-hold of explanation and fact to stand upon; but, rather, so to combine the two as to lead to the sweet obedience of faith.

In this way he has been leading the docile and trusting ones, all along the time of history, holding out both hands to them; in one, mysteries explained, in the other, mysteries unexplained; to win and woo them to the obedience of faith, and perfect their moral training. At no time has he, or will he, while moral discipline continues, put all in one hand; yet, ever and again, he passes something out of the hand of the unexplained into that of the explained. He does not, from age to age, change the method of educating faith, but changes the exercises by means of which he educates it. He educated Adam, as we have sufficient warrant for believing, with one set of mysteries and explanations, Noah with another, Abraham, Moses, Nehemiah, John the Baptist, the Apostle Paul, each with another; Augustine, and Luther, and Robinson, and you and me, each with another. In some respects, our training is far in advance of that of those that lived before Christ. There is a much longer line of explanations back of us, and our exercises are farther out toward the spiritual and the ideal. But the method is the same—mystery on one side of us, and solved mystery on the other, and the divine interest and pressure girding us on all sides, to hand us over through all to the obedience of faith.

The simple inquirers of the early time, starting from the stand-point of their age, run into difficulties long before we do, difficulties of a primitive sort. But we have difficulties, incident to a condition of advanced culture, which they knew nothing about. They knew nothing about the necessity of the perpetual readjustment of revelation and science; much less about a false science that claimed to be wiser than the oracles of God, and competent to overthrow them. They were not troubled about creative, and self-governing forces of nature, able to dispense with a Creator. They were not troubled about second causes, asking the first cause to vacate the throne, as not different in kind from themselves, or first only in the accident of chronology. They had heard nothing about a universal religion, which bears the religion of the Bible, and paganism, Christianity and idolatry, as their blossoms on the same stem, of equivalent divine worth. But to moderns, free of these shadows and haunts of doubt and unbelief, God holds out the mysteries of his own personal being and government, and of the Christian religion, and calls us to press through to him, believe and obey. The scene changes, the shadows hang over a different region; but the principle on which the training is conducted is the same. We moderns have the simple advantage—and a great advantage it is—of being farther along in the ever opening scene, of seeing a longer stretch of the unfoldings of the panorama behind us; but we crowd just as closely upon the mysterious, upon the advanced and hitherward shore of the mysterious, as they did; and are just as much under the necessity of reaching out through darkness up to a God. We, like others in all ages, come up at last to the concealed borders of the spiritual realm; and now we must stretch out our own hands, feel after its realities, lay hold of them, and prove them by our own faith and experience to be solid and substantial. We have a broad standing-ground of fact beneath us and behind us, but we must "live by faith," as the just in all ages have lived, or there is no spiritual life in us, no reaching over into the realm of mystery and God in the way of allegiance, love and inward life.

As an example of this Divine method of opening and shutting off mystery, to draw hearts over into a life of union and fellowship with God, take the one central fact of Christianity, the revelation of the mystery of the cross. How slowly and toilsomely the race was carried up towards it, through suggestions at first, and vague promises, then dark rites and strange sacrifices, followed by clearer symbols and types, and assured prophecies and pointed designations; faith, at first a mysterious expectation, then taking direction, then fastening on the object, then a sharp, longing look, ever and again some fold of the mystery opening, and encouraging the believer, and making the remaining mystery more definite and single. So the devout were led along through the ages, through varying fortunes and governments, through floods, bondage, captivity, and worse, periods of national luxury, through civil wars, disasters, and subjugations; still, under this discipline of faith, clinging to God, following him, obeying him, until at length the Calvary is reached, Christ appears, and dying, *the world is redeemed*, and the last fold of the mystery is opened.

To an unsympathetic, unbelieving observer, who had looked in upon that protracted ascension of faith, the pains and discipline might have seemed thrown away and worthless—infinite toiling and expenditure lost. But when we see that all this was necessary to carry the race up to the sublime fact of redemption, and make the world ripe for it, and carry it by it, all is plain, and faith has an immovable foundation of explanation to stand upon for remaining mysteries.

On the 7th of December, 1867, a day to be remembered for its historical significance, I went on the excursion in which the first train of passengers crossed the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains, on the Central Pacific Railroad. Twenty-five miles from Sacramento city, we struck the base, and began to climb, turning away from the smooth and beautiful valley and the inviting abodes of man—up, up, up—in around the heads of gorges, out around mountain spurs—leaping ravines and gulches from hillside to hillside, like a ball driven by a bat—cleaving ridges in long cuts; swinging along fearful chasms; sailing, like an eagle in the air, over rivers far beneath; plunging through dark tunnels—still up, up—habitations behind, large trees behind; amid shrubbery and boulders, and snow—up, up, for eighty miles of mountain climbing—and here we are at last, through masterly engineering and enterprise, and industry; through the skillful and patient combination of littles—little gains, little ascensions—across the summit, hanging on the side of a cliff in mid-heavens, 7,045 feet above the level of the sea, with Donner Lake nestling a mile and a half beyond and below us.

Now, put ignorant Unbelief back of these sights, and he would say, as he found himself whirled away from the valley up among the barren and worthless crags and boulders—"This is a lost railroad, and it is madness and folly that has driven it here." Put Trust back of the sights, and he would say—"Well, I don't know what this is coming to, but I have seen enough of these men and their achievements in reaching this point, to have confidence in them, and to believe they know what they are about." Put Knowledge back of them, and he would say—"This surmounts the great barrier between us and the heart of the Republic, making possible an easy highway to the civilization and the glory on the other side." Thus the story is explained, the lost railroad found, and the whole enterprise is not only justified to reason, but elicits the highest admiration and praise; and what is more, faith standing on this basis of explanation and fact, standing on the summit of the mountains with the completed road beneath it all the way to the valley, can see no further railroad difficulties, accepts the completion of the plan with assured confidence, and triumphs in the solution of the railroad problem for the continent. So, while Unbelief before Christ, looking at the way in which God was carrying the race by means of prophecies, types, bloody sacrifices, historical and ritual trainings, somewhere, Unbelief not knowing where, but really up to the summit of the crucifixion, might say—"This is a lost enterprise, foolish, taking us away from simple moralities and profitable temporalities, and whirling us among these out-of-the-way and dizzy barrens of inadequate sacrifices and propitiations;" and, while Faith, instructed by what it had already seen, might say—"Nay, nay; I know the Leader too well for that: we are coming to a great, great blessing, and I will cling to him till we get it." While Unbelief and Faith might say these things, we who have knowledge, and stand this side of the crucifixion, may say—"This solves the problem of salvation; this surmounts the great barrier; this atones for sin and opens a free way into the glory and greatness of the kingdom." And, having such a basis of explanation and fact beneath us, ought not our faith to say, our Leader will fulfil the remaining portion of his announced plan? Seeing the scheme of redemption wrought out so far, stretching as a royal way across the ages, shall not the sight and the explanation assure faith and enable it to fasten with power on the remaining hidden things of God, hinted and promised, to prayer, to christian labor, to trust in Jesus? Shall we not be drawn to an assured and joyful obedience, in carrying out what devolves on us by making known and diffusing the blessings of redemption, and working resolutely with the Leader in the further unfoldings of the plan? He has here, in the mysteries of Bethlehem, the humiliations of his mission, the agonies of Gethsemane, the wrestlings with the powers of darkness on Calvary—causing a shiver of sympathy to run through the material universe—and in the final achievement of redemption and the throwing open of the gates of heaven to a lost race, done enough to inspire confidence in him, and now shall we not unite in the enterprise of the subjugating of the earth to loyalty to him? He has brought us upon this great eminence, surmounting the greatest obstacles and giving the evidence and pledge of the result, and shall we not credit and accept his outstanding promises, and henceforth make common cause with him in effecting the remaining transit of the race to the City of God?

But, there is a more personal application of this truth which I wish to make. Whenever, my brethren, we come to the Table of our Lord, there is a long line of explanations behind us personally. Doubts and mysteries on many points have fled apace. There was a time when we knew not where to find Jesus, and hardly whether there was one to be found; when clouds enveloped the possibility of the new faith; when the way to be saved was a dark way; when God seemed a mystery and nothing better; when a great shadow fell on all christian duties, and a thick veil hid all christian joys; and when we could not see that the blood of the cross had flowed over our sins to wash them away. But now, if we are the true children of God, the shadows resting on these facts have cleared off, a light shines out through, and we see them clearly. A great line of mysteries solved and explanations, in relation to our personal experience, stretches out behind us. Coming up, thus, to the Table of the Lord, this lofty summit of explanation and fact, shall not our faith be strong to trust Christ and obey him through remaining struggles and trials? Seeing so much done for us already, and we so unworthy; seeing how much richer grace has been to us than our efforts or expectations; seeing, above all, that Jesus died for us, how can we have any more sinful doubts? how fail to trust and follow our Lord wherever he leads? How can worldly calamity, sickness, sorrow, trial, ever again make us despond or falter in devotion? Is it not rather our privilege to rise to the sublime assurance and obedience of faith of the Apostle—"He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?" Here, in what has already been done for us, is the guaranty that all needful remaining things will be done for us, if we trust and obey; and here, too, is the argument of fact that we may with perfect safety trust and obey—nay, ought to do it with all our hearts. Let us, then, my hearers, standing on this moral eminence, encouraged and strengthened by the mysteries explained behind us, take hold of the hand of our Divine Lord and plunge fearlessly into the mysteries unexplained before us, and one by one the dark doors will open, and all become light as we pass through, till at last the gates of death and the gates of heaven shall do the same thing, and we make our home in a region where there is no more night, and where there is no more call for the obedience of faith, but of sight. Till then, let our motto and rule be "*from faith to faith.*"

Curious Notions of the Blind.

Touch does much for the blind boy, but brings him not a single grain nearer to the discerning of colors. Where, therefore, touch fails him, he can gain little external help, and presently will be altogether at sea. Things apparently identical in form may differ in size; may also totally differ in essence and in nature, and of this difference he may be wholly unconscious. He may form, and does form very incorrect ideas on some common matter, though he may continually amuse and surprise you by clever guesses, or gleams of what seems like intuition. Du Puiseaux, the son of a Professor of Philosophy in the University of Paris, was in some things one of the shrewdest men of his day, having attained considerable proficiency in botany and chemistry; but he was blind. He had a wonderful memory for sounds, and could, it is said, recognize by their voice persons whome he had only once heard. He could easily tell if he was in a street, or in a blind alley; in a large room, or a small one; but he believed that astronomers were the only people who saw with telescopes, and that they had their eyes differently formed from other men. Nor was his notion about eyes in general a whit less incorrect. "The eye," said he, "is an organ on which the air should have the same effect as my stick on my hand." The boy upon whom Chesleden operated for cataract had clearly been of the same opinion. Even when restored to sight, he believed that the objects he looked on touched his eye, as those which he felt touched his skin, and he consequently had no idea of distance. He asked which was the sense that deceived him, the sight or the touch? He wondered how a likeness of his father's face could be got in so small a space as his mother's watchcase; it seemed to him as impossible as getting a bushel into a pint measure. It is not to be wondered at therefore, that when some one asked Dr. Puiseaux if he would not be very glad to have his sight, he replied, "If it were not for curiosity, I would sooner have long arms; it seems to me that my hands would teach me better what is passing in the moon, than your eyes or telescopes; and, besides, the eyes cease to see sooner than the hands to touch. It would therefore, be as well to improve the organ I have, as to give me the one I want." Abundant evidence of a similar kind might still be adduced; but this seems enough to prove, that even among the educated blind people there must be a large section of the physical and metaphysical world of which their idea is, to a great extent, vague and worthless.—*London Quarterly Review.*

Church Directory.

Congregational Churches and Ministers of the Pacific Coast.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO.

First Congregational Church.—Corner of California and Dupont Streets; Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D., Pastor. Sabbath School at the close of the morning service; L. B. Benenley, Superintendent.

Second Congregational Church.—Taylor Street, near Geary; Rev J. A. Benton, Pastor. Sabbath School at the close of the morning service; E. D. Sawyer, Sup't.

Third Congregational Church.—Fifteenth Street, near Mission; Rev. Selah Merrill, Acting Pastor. Sabbath School at 1 P. M.; Amasa Pratt, Superintendent.

Green Street Congregational Church.—Green Street, between Stockton and Powell; Rev. E. G. Russell, Pastor. Sabbath School at 1 P. M.; H. H. Lawrence, Superintendent.

South Park Congregational Church.—Corner of Silver and Third Streets; Rev. J. P. Moore, Acting Pastor. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.; Charles J. King, Superintendent.

Mariner's Church (undenominational).—Corner of Sacramento and Drumm Streets; Rev. J. Rowell, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. F. W. Gill, Superintendent.

OAKLAND.

First Congregational Church—Broadway, between Tenth and Eleventh streets; Rev. George Moore, Pastor.

HAYWARDS.

Eden Congregational Church.—Rev. D. N. Seymour, Pastor.

SAN MATEO.

First Congregational Church—At the School House; Rev. A. M. Goodnough, Acting Pastor.

REDWOOD.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. R. B. Snowden, Acting Pastor.

PESCADERO.

First Congregational Church.—Rev ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

SANTA CRUZ.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. W. Frear, Pastor.

SOQUEL.

Preaching Station—Rev. W. A. Tenney, in charge.

SAN JUAN.

First Congregational Society.—Rev. S. Bristol, Acting Pastor.

SANTA BARBARA.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. A. Johnson, Acting Pastor.

SATICOY.

First Congregational Society.—Rev. M. B. Starr, Acting Pastor.

LOS ANGELES.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. A. Parker, Acting Pastor.

SAN BERNARDINO.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. B. S. Crosby, Acting Pastor.

EUREKA.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. W. L. Jones, Acting Pastor.

HYDESVILLE.

Congregational Society.—Rev. C. H. Pope, Acting Pastor.

PETALUMA.

First Congregational Church—Corner of Fifth and B Streets; Rev. W. C. Pond, Pastor.

BENICIA.

First Congregational Church.—Sage's Hall, Main Street; Rev.—— ———, Acting Pastor.

CLAYTON.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting Pastor.

SOMERVILLE.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting Pastor.

NORTONVILLE.

Preaching Station.—Rev. J. W. Brier, in charge.

ANTIOCH.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. R. Graves, Acting Pastor.

IRON HOUSE.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. R. Graves, Acting Pastor.

RIO VISTA.

Congregational Society.—Rev. S. B. Dunton, in charge.

SACRAMENTO.

First Church of Christ.—Sixth Street, between I and J; Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D. D., Pastor.

CACHE CREEK.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. T. Thacher, Pastor.

CHICO.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. M. Woodman, Acting Pastor.

OROVILLE.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

DOWNIEVILLE.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

NEVADA.

First Congregational Church.—Corner of Church and Main Streets; Rev. J. Fraser, Acting Pastor.

GRASS VALLEY.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. T. Wills, Acting Pastor.

DUTCH FLAT.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. E. Benton, Acting Pastor.

LINCOLN.

First Congregational Society.—Rev. J. N. Hubbard, in charge.

FOLSOM.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

EL DORADO.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. G. R. Ellis, Acting Pastor.

COLOMA.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. G. R. Ellis, in charge.

MOKELUMNE HILL.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

SAN ANDREAS.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

MURPHY'S.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. C. Morgan, Pastor.

COPPEROPOLIS.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

STOCKTON.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. A. Daly, Pastor Elect.

POLAND.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. J. Powell, Acting Pastor.

LOCKFORD.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. J. Powell, Acting Pastor.

WOODBRIDGE.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. J. Powell, in charge

ELLIOT DISTRICT.

Preaching Station.—Rev. A. Willey, in charge.

AUSTIN CREEK.

Preaching Station.—Rev. J. Berger, in charge.

Rev. M. Kellogg, Professor in College of California. In charge of Union service at "The Point," Oakland.
Rev. J. H. Warren, Agent of A. H. M. Society, San Francisco.
Rev. J. P. Moore, City Missionary, San Francisco.
Rev. W. C. Bartlett, Editor, San Francisco.
Rev. E. G. Beckwith, Teacher, Oakland.
Rev. S. Y. Blakeslee, Editor, Oakland.
Rev. M. Harker, without charge, San Francisco.
Rev. H. Cummings, without charge, Petaluma.

Oregon.

ASTORIA.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. D. B. Gray, Acting Pastor.

PORTLAND.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D. D., Pastor.

OREGON CITY.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. P. S. Knight, Acting Pastor.

SALEM.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. P. S. Knight, Pastor.

ALBANY.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. F. Damon, Acting Pastor.

FOREST GROVE.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. D. A. Miles, Acting Pastor.

HILLSBORO'.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. E. Walker, Acting Pastor.

DALLES.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. T. Condon, Acting Pastor.

Rev. S. H. Marsh, D. D., President of Pacific University, Forest Grove.
Rev. H. Lyman, Professor in Pacific University, Forest Grove.
Rev. O. Dickinson, Agent, Salem.

Washington.

WALLA WALLA.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. F. B. Chamberlain, Acting Pastor.

Rev. E. Eells, Missionary, Teacher, Walla Walla
Rev. C. A. Huntington, Missionary, Olympia.

Presbyterian, N. S., Churches and Ministers of the Pacific Coast.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Howard Presbyterian Church.—Mission Street, between Third and Fourth; Rev. S. H. Scudder, D. D., Pastor. Sabbath School, 9½ A.M.; W. L. Palmer, Superintendent.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.—Hayes Street, between Octavia and Laguna; Rev. I. N. Hurd, Pastor. Preaching at 7½ o'clock, P. M.; Sabbath School, 1 P.M.; Charles Geddes, Superintendent.

Emanuel Presbyterian Church.—Corner of Folsom and Seventh Streets; Rev. F. Fox, Pastor. Sabbath School at 12 M.; Rev. F. Fox, Superintendent.

Preaching Station—Corner of Folsom and Twenty-first streets; Rev. J. Pierpont, in charge.

Preaching Station.—Potrero; Rev. I. N. Hurd, in charge.

OAKLAND.

First Presbyterian Church.—Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets; Rev. I. Hamilton, Pastor.

ALAMEDA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. F. L. Nash, Acting Pastor.

BROOKLYN.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. G. Pierson, Pastor.

SAN LEANDRO.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. M. Alexander, Pastor.

ALVARADO.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. W. F. B. Lynch, Acting Pastor.

CENTERVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. W. F. B. Lynch, Acting Pastor.

SAN JOSE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. S. Wylie, Pastor.

SANTA CLARA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. L. P. Webber, Acting Pastor.

WATSONVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. A. J. Compton, Acting Pastor.

GILROY.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. W. W. Brier, in charge.

SONORA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

COLUMBIA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

PLACERVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. R. Hammond, Pastor.

MARYSVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. W. McKaig, D.D., Pastor.

RED BLUFF.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

MENDOCINO.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. S. P. Whiting, Acting Pastor.

Rev. S. H. Willey, College of California, Oakland.
Rev. I. H. Brayton, Principal of College School, Oakland
Rev. H. Durand, Professor, Oakland.
Rev. D. McClure, Teacher, Oakland.
Rev. S. S. Harmon, Teacher, Oakland.
Rev. J. Seasions, D. D., Oakland.
Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Editor, Oakland.
Rev. J. H. McLaughlin, Red Bluff.

Nevada.

VIRGINIA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. T. E. Taylor, Acting Pastor.

CARSON.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. A. F. White, Pastor.

AUSTIN.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. B. Phinney, Acting Pastor.

Presbyterian, O. S., Churches and Ministers of the Pacific Coast.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO.

First Presbyterian Church.—Stockton Street, bet. Washington and Clay; Rev. James Eells, D.D., Pastor. Sabbath School at 1 P.M.; E. J. Crane, Superintendent.

Calvary Presbyterian Church.—Bush Street, near Montgomery; Rev. C. Wadsworth, D.D., Pastor. Sabbath School at 9½ A.M.; J. B. Roberts, Superintendent.

Central Presbyterian Church.—Mission Street, between Fifth and Sixth; Rev. J. G. Fackler, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9½ A.M.; Stephen Franklin, Superintendent.

Larkin Street Presbyterian Church.—Corner of Larkin and Pacific Streets; Rev. J. H. McMonagle, Pastor. Sabbath School at the close of the morning service; Charles Cook, Superintendent.

Preaching Station.—Corner Twenty-second and Folsom Streets; Rev. J. H. Marr, in charge.

United Presbyterian Church.—At City College Chapel, Stockton Street, near Geary; Rev. M. M. Gibson, Pastor. Sabbath School, 9½ A.M.; J. Kirkpatrick, Superintendent.

BENICIA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. S. Woodbridge, D. D., Pastor.

VALLEJO.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. N. B. Klink, Acting Pastor.

NAPA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. R. Wylie, Pastor.

BLOOMFIELD.

Big Valley Presbyterian Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

SANTA ROSA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. T. Frazer, Acting Pastor.

TWO ROCKS.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. T. Frazer, in charge.

TOMALES.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. A. Fairbairn, Acting Pastor.

BODEGA.

Shiloh Presbyterian Church.—Rev. A. Fairbairn, Acting Pastor.

ARCATA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. S. Todd, Acting Pastor.

HEALDSBURG.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. B. E. S. Ely, Pastor.

PACHECO.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. H. R. Avery, Acting Pastor.

WALNUT CREEK.

Preaching Station.—Rev. H. R. Avery, in charge.

SILVEYVILLE.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Pastor.

RIO VISTA.

Preaching Station.—Rev. S. T. Wells, in charge.

SACRAMENTO.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.—Corner of Sixth and L Streets; Rev. J. S. McDonald, Pastor.

SMARTSVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

YREKA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. R. McCulloch, Acting Pastor.

SCOTT VALLEY.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

IONE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. O. Hemstreet, Acting Pastor.

JACKSON.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. H. H. Dobbins, Acting Pastor.

AMADOR.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. H. H. Dobbins, Acting Pastor.

STOCKTON.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. A. Skinner, Pastor.

VISALIA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. Edwards, Acting Pastor.

Rev. A. W. Loomis, Chinese Missionary, San Francisco.
Rev. F. Buel, Agent American Bible Society, San Francisco.
Rev. P. V. Veeder, City College, San Francisco.
Rev. C. K. Clarke, Teacher, San Francisco.
Rev. B. I. Low, San Francisco.
Rev. A. Williams, San Francisco.
Rev. J. Woods, Healdsburg.
Rev. J. Wylie, Napa.
Rev. B. B. Boaham, Sebastopol.
Rev W. H. Cain, San Francisco.
Rev. J. Phelps, D.D., San Francisco.

Oregon.

CLATSOP.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. L. Thompson, Acting Pastor.

PORTLAND.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. A. K. Lindsey, Pastor Elect.

ALBANY.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. W. J. Monteith, Acting Pastor.

CALAPOOIA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting Pastor.

PLEASANT GROVE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting Pastor.

BROWNSVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. R. Robe, Acting Pastor.

ASHLAND.

Preaching Station.—Rev. J. A. Hanna, in charge.

EUGENE CITY.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Pastor.

DIAMOND HILLS.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. R. Robe, Acting Pastor.

JACKSONVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. M. A. Williams, Acting Pastor.

Rev. J. S. Reasoner, Brownsville.

Washington.

OLYMPIA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. A. Simpson, Acting Pastor.

SEATTLE.

Preaching Station.—Rev. M. Whitworth, in charge.

STEILACOOM.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. W. R. Sloan, Pastor.



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Literary Notices.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL INDEX.—Pointing out the History and Progress of Sunday Schools, with approved methods of instruction, etc., etc. By R. S. Pardee, A. M., Phil. J. C. Garrigues & Co.

This book will help to supply a want that is deeply felt, for a manual on this important subject, which is at once brief and comprehensive. Mr. Pardee, by his long experience in Sabbath Schools, theoretically, was eminently fitted for the task which he has now so satisfactorily accomplished. The work of the Sabbath School is yet only in its infancy, and must be more fully recognized as one of the principal spheres of christian activity. This volume is an *Index* in the right direction. We trust it will be followed by others of a similar character. It should be in the hands of every Superintendent. It might be read with profit at teachers' meetings, and its suggestions would furnish fresh and rich themes for discussion. No one should undertake the responsible business of teaching in the Sabbath School, much less of superintending one, without being at pains to inform himself fully of his work. Such a help as this book is especcially valuable in this country, where we are deprived, for the most part, of the aid to be derived from frequent Sabbath School Conventions, and other appliances common in older communities. We do not know why Mr. Pardee should use 'Sabbath School' and 'Sunday School' interchangeably, even on his title page. Let us have it "Sunday" or "Sabbath," and not both.

"COFFEE POT SAM," is the somewhat quaint title of a small volume just sent us by Henry Hoyt, of Cornhill, Boston. There are three other stories in the book, besides the one which gives it its name. Each story has its illustration. They are reprints from the London Religious Tract Society. This assures us that they are worth reading, and are good in their tone, sentiment and impression. This volume is beautifully printed nnd illuminated, and will make an excellent book for the family and the Sunday school. Mr. Hoyt publishes many fine volumes of this sort—a treasure in the house that is full of children.

Literary Intelligence.

The Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture for February, 1868, came a steamer or two ago. It is of value to all who care about information, and who are interested in anything like scientific farming.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, FOR JANUARY.—Our number has been delayed somewhere. Its contents are these: Sir Walter Scott, The Queen in the Islands and Highlands, Private Confession in the Church of England, Guizot's Memoirs, The British Museum, Longevity and Centenarianism, Phœnicia and Greece, Church Progress, What shall we do for Ireland?

BROWNLOW'S, a novel by Mrs. Oliphant, Boston, Littell & Gay. For sale in San Francisco by all dealers. We read this story as originally published in Blackwood. We were interested in some of the characters. Mrs. Oliphant never has any immoralities in her books, and always does honor to some exhibition of conscience or religion. The heroines are not of the common type, nor are they perfect heroines. The book is a readable one.

SABBATH AT HOME, an illustrated religious magazine for the family, published by the American Tract Society, Boston, number for April. This is the best magazine of the kind that reaches us. We welcome it always with a good deal of pleasure. Contents, for April: The New England Indians, 9 illustrations; I am the way; Studies in Bible Lands, IV. Egypt and the Passage of the Red Sea, 2 illustrations, About Prayer-meetings, I, II; Invocation; Holy Week at Rome; English Scenes and English Christians; Anna Lavater; Chap. II.; The Baby; Footprints; My Great Grandmother's Bowl, or Miss Mildred's Story; "Tootems," or the Greedy Ducklings, A Flower-Gift, Who will show us any Good? Sabbath Evenings, Bible Recreations.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, for May, is here in good time, and is worthy of the queen of all the months of the year. These are the contents: Music, "All Along the Valley," Buying Bargains, Instincts of Salmon, Mabel's Cure, Girl Dreamers, Charlotte Corday, Merlewood Chase, Two Ways, Naples and Vesuvius, Learn a Trade, Mrs. Ashley's Wardrobe, To Give is to Live, The Hollands, "Woman's Wrongs," Works of the Coral Insect, Boys' and Girls' Treasury, The Home Circle, Evenings with the Poets, Hints for Housekeepers, Toilette and Work-table, New Publications, Editor's Department.

THE COLLEGE ECHO, for April, has been some time on our table. It is a good number, and shows experience and a gain of power. We hope the readers of it will be as diligent as are the writers for it.

COLTON'S JOURNAL OF GEOGRAPHY, and collateral sciences, has been received. It contains a map of northeastern Africa, including Abyssinia, now the seat of war, and to be so for some months to come. We hope the English will learn and tell us much of the country.

SOCIAL VOICES, for April, is fresh and fragrant, and leaves an image of pleasant things in the eye, and a sound of gentle whisperings in the ear. It must be a source of pride and pleasure to the young people of the society.

PETERSON'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for May, has come to us, bright and fresh. It is one of the most widely circulated of the household monthlies, and meets the wants of the greatest number of the young ladies of the land. Contents: On the River; Mr. Mounterville; What Frank thought about marrying; Old Letters; Tragedy of Fauquier; Wild Flower; President Harmonies; Light and Shade; Bride of the Prairies; Mr. Myrtle's Manumission; Renunciation; Varieties of the Season; Work Table; Editor's Department. For sale by all dealers.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, for March 18th, has the following contents: James Louis Petigru, England and Ireland, Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly; Occupations of a Retired Life; Spiders; Dr. Newman's Poems; Studies in Tennyson; Life of Dr. Campbell; Poetry, Why Dost Thou Wait? The number for April 4th, contains these articles: Horace, Burns, Beranger; Vesuvius; A Sad Home; Linda Tressel, 6; Ecce Homo, part 3; Mr. Adams; Newman's Poems; Memoirs of Lord Brougham; Study of the New Testament; Poetry of the Middle Ages; Jealousy; An Old Lady's Recollections; Poetry, 6 pieces; Short Articles. For sale by W. E. Loomis, and all other newsdealers.

Our friend, Judge Williams, of Clinton, N. Y., has sent us the February number of the "Hamilton Literary Monthly," the publication of the students of Hamilton College. We have looked through it and find it very interesting. We are old now, but we sympathize with college boys, and love to read their productions.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for March, is full, solid, and good for all who think when they read. The contents are: The Church in the Army and Navy; Linda Tressel, 6; The Temporal Power of the Papacy; A Fenian Alarm; National character of the Old Universities; Letters from a Staff Officer with the Abyssinian Expedition; Opposition Tactics. For sale by W. E. Loomis, and other dealers in periodicals.

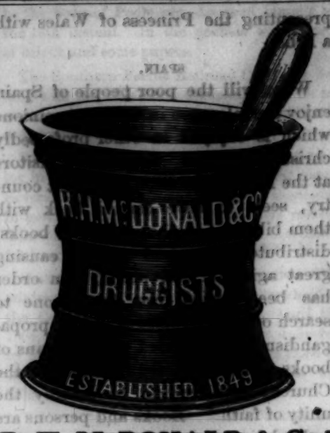
We are indebted to the Hon. J. A. Peters, our class-mate at Yale, member of Congress from Maine, for a copy of the very able speech of Judge Bingham, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives, in the month of January last.

Godey's Lady's Book, for May, is filled with engravings, etchings, plates, and gay patterns, besides these contents: Phemie Rowland; Friends of my Youth; Holidays and Half-Holidays; Last Summer Campaign of the Leech Family; Girls will be Girls; My Wealth; Abigail Shout's Protest; Love; A week in Kennawhin; Bertha's Garden; Sallie's Mistake; Violets; Work Department; Recipes; Editor's Table, etc. For sale by W. E. Loomis, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.

A complete bound set of the *Journal of Science*, containing all the numbers published since its inception in 1818, has been purchased for the library of the College of California, from Hon. Sherman Day. These volumes were formerly in possession of Jeremiah Day, late President of Yale College. Full sets of them are both rare and valuable.

Ik Marvel (Donald G. Mitchell) is preparing a new work to be sold by subscription. If it is not very good it will be vastly different from anything he has before written.——Edwin M. Bacon, of the editorial corps of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, is to take charge of a new illustrated paper soon to be started in Chicago, of the size and general style of *Harpers Weekly*.—Charles H. Sweetser, editor of the New York *Evening Mail*, is at work upon an elaborate guide book for the coming pleasure season to be called "*The Summer Resort*."

Mr. Bernard Quartch, antiquarian bookseller, of London, has a copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, the price of which is $1725. A photographic *facsimile* of the volume is sold for two pounds fifteen shillings.



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SAN FRANCISCO:

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REV. J. A. BENTON, REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE, } ..... Editors.

Office: No. 609½ Sansome street, Government Building, Room 20.

REMOVAL.—The office of THE PACIFIC has been removed to 609½ Sansome st., Government Building, Second floor, Room 20; where all persons having business with the Trustees, or the Editors, are requested to call, during the hours from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. The office of the Rev. J. H. Warren, Agent of the American Home Missionary Society, will be hereafter in the same room with THE PACIFIC. The office of the City Missionary Society will be in the room adjoining this office, No. 19. These are commodious and pleasant rooms, and have been thus arranged for reasons of economy and convenience.

THE NEW PAGANISM.—There has been formed an association of advanced pantheists and positivists in Boston; and one of the prominent disciples of Comte has come over from Europe to America, to introduce the religious system of Comte in the wake of his philosophy. We cannot now attempt to describe this new sect. It will suffice to say, that the pendulum of the denial of christianity and the Bible is swinging off in these persons to the very extremity of the arc, and that the religion they propose is a kind of heathenism, but on the other side of christianity from that of the paganism of the apostolic times. Were it not so sad a spectacle of human frailty, it might be ridiculed. The next generation of thinkers will not be able to believe that so ridiculous a scheme could have been countenanced by men of this age regarded as thoughtful and sane. It is wonderful to see what an overweening confidence these men have in their own faculties, and how little they have in the faculties of others, or of mankind generally. They have only contempt for the christian ages, and christian men, and christian churches, which have borne the shock and strain of the many centuries, and are still the mightiest of forces. But they must have their day. It will be short. The stuff they call their religion is the merest chaff. One whirlwind of God will scatter it into space. Our trust is in a Person, not a philosophy. We will not trust that which can have no conscience. A personal God, a personal Savior, a personal Sanctifier, these are our hope and confidence. We love to think of our spirits as the creation of the One Eternal personal Spirit—and not of ourselves as simply the efflorescence of evolving matter, with no other destiny than to sink back again into the ooze. O, it is amazing to think what fools men make of themselves when they forsake Christ and his doctrines, for the conceits of human speculation and pride.

ABYSSINIA.—The result we looked for has come. Magdala, the capital of Theodore's realm, has been taken by assault, with all its treasures. The king is found among the slain. His children are taken captive. His army is quite broken up. His government is snuffed out. The captives he had held so long, without law, in discomfort, suspense and cruelty, are on their way to their homes, in distant climes. The British army has possession of the country. The croakers of England are silenced. The projectors and friends of the expedition are jubilant. We rejoice with them. We commended the enterprise months ago, because it was a right and good thing. A christian government was placing itself in line with the providence of God to do judgment and justice in his name. Of that we are glad. It was one of the grandeurs of our time. The nation that says it will protect any subject, go where he may, in this sad world of ours on an errand of business, science, morality, or religion, is a glorious nation. Travelers and missionaries are among the best, bravest, and most useful men of our generation. Every noble government will defend all such subjects, at any sacrifice of blood and treasure. England has demonstrated this, for her part, and is to be honored, and congratulated; congratulated for having done the right, more than for having been successful in it. Let every nation do the same when the necessity arises. Let not the humblest man be harmed in a foreign land. Let the world know that missionaries, travelers, and traders are to be defended by all governments, at every hazard and cost, and it will quickly be safe to seek any remote quarter of the globe, and the most secluded land. Some of us have felt the need of this protection, and know how sweet is the assurance of it. With rude and barbarous people, the war power is the most appreciated force. That they know something of. And until all such nations are civilized, ships of war are providences of God along their shores. The flash and boom of their guns are even more effective than are the red lightnings, and rolling thunders, and dread artillery of the skies.

STATESMANSHIP.—J. S. Black, of the State of Pennsylvania, is rightly regarded as one of the ablest men of that commonwealth. He was high in office during the administration of Buchanan. He has been among the shrewdest and most trusted advisers of President Johnson during the last two years. The opposition has stood more in fear of him than of any other man. When the business of impeachment came on, it was taken for granted that Mr. Black would be the leading counsellor of Johnson, the President. But he did not appear. His name was dropped from the list. Mr. Stanberry had to resign his office of Attorney-General to fill the place vacated by the disappearance of Mr. Black. We at this distance could not account for the facts. The explanations have come, in part. Mr. Black has had a quarrel with the administration, which means in diplomacy, Mr. Seward, about a guano island, *Alta Vela*, off a few miles south of St. Domingo. Mr. Black's clients, Americans, had claimed and worked the island, awhile, but were driven away by the authorities of St. Domingo. Mr. Black appeals in their behalf to the government for the restoration of the island. He does not succeed, Mr. Seward arguing that the island really belongs to St. Domingo. Mr. Black goes to President Johnson with his complaint. But President Johnson can not afford to be against Seward, if he wishes to be, and so declines to interfere. Thereupon Mr. Black shakes off the dust of the White House from him, and departs from the capital, and looks down on the impeachment business, from a distance. His private interests overcome his devotion to the President. He is bitter toward Mr. Seward. And now all of us get a look into a great man's heart; and gaze with sorrow and wonder at the secret springs of human action.

LIBEL.—We had not time last week to say our word concerning the most recent exposé of the absurdity of the law of libel, as sometimes enforced in courts. We are not lawyers, but we know that law is sometimes one thing, and justice another thing; that law is sometimes one thing, and equity another thing; that law is sometimes one thing, and good sense another thing. We know, also, that judges and courts must commonly govern themselves by the law as it stands written, though they believe the law in contravention of justice, equity, and common sense. But we hold that, in criminal cases, the judges and courts are at liberty to interpret statutes, not only by the spirit of them, but so that they shall accord with equity and common sense; and that the judge and jury ought to arrive at that sense in every verdict. Unless it be so done, our courts are in danger of becoming but a mockery of justice. The old English law of libel has been a by-word for a generation. The American law in many states has been found too defective to be of any use, but for purposes of black mail. Here in our state there have been some strange results in libel suits, so strange that no one can tell, from the statements and the evidence, what sort of a verdict to look for. In the recent instance, it was for things adjacent to the mistake, and not for the mistake of the *Bulletin*, that the verdict was given. But, except as shielded by office, it seems to us, that the judge, according to his own interpretation, could be convicted of libel, for saying, before such a company, that a respectable paper had been publishing a slanderous article. It is clearly libelous to charge another with the guilt of slander, according to some interpretations, though it be said without malice proven, and for the purpose of furthering the ends of justice. Oh, wisdom of the nineteenth century!

Sharp Time.

In some railway advertisements we see "sharp time" announced for the starting of the trains. Blessed be railways, for their lesson of promptness. A stage is expected to wait "just a minute," while the belated passenger is drinking his third cup of coffee. Even steamboats waver in their punctuality. The huge ocean steamers take a few minutes extra in pushing themselves away from the wharf. Our ferry boats wait a little to take on more freight. The boat that we used to see running to Oakland had a lazy way of swinging around, giving opportunity to some puffing, obese, Spanish woman, with two children and six bundles, to climb the guards and precipitate herself into the waiting arms of the steward. So it is not steam that guarantees promptness. Railway trains alone exact perfect punctuality. If a man is only a minute too late, the train is gone. It is deaf to all appeals. Faster and faster whirr the unpitying wheels; and as the train sweeps out of sight, around the distant curve, the gazing traveler calls himself a fool, and determines not to be caught again. We are thankful that, in this age of self-indulgence, there is one thing that teaches the community the lesson which so many pupils used to hear from the lips of a venerable College President—"Punctuality is a cardinal virtue." There are many moral lessons to be got from railways, but we consider this one of the choicest.

Will our religious leaders please take notice, and put the lesson in practice. Religious exercises have need of punctual beginning and punctual ending. Promptness is almost indispensable to the life and interest of a religious service. Long-drawn sermons and prayers are an offence of no common magnitude; for they tend to spoil that which should be the choicest and freshest of all the soul's activities. Tedious Sabbath services and week-evening meetings do not a little to repel attending worshipers.

But, we began to write with the intention of pleading for the young children in our Sabbath schools. It is our firm conviction that much wrong is done by tedious exercises. Some of these children have attended a long church service. They go into the Sabbath school, say at 12:30 P.M., and are kept there till 2 P.M., or in some schools 2:30 P.M. An hour and a half, or two hours, for children who have already sat through a grown-people's service! Talk to the superintendents about the difficulty, and they say, "We are sorry the school should be so long, but we really cannot get through sooner." They enumerate the different things to be done—the singing, the prayer, the reading of Scripture, the hearing of recitations, the "remarks" to be made by somebody, and the distributing of books. These things are all good, some of them most excellent. But, gentlemen, were the children made for these, or these for the children? In the ordering of Providence, do you find a given amount of exercise for the starting-point, or the young minds and hearts before you? Will you strain the children's wearied attention toward a desired, hardly attainable point; or will you adapt the exercises to the children? Is not the common sense rule this? Fix the time during which the children can be interested, without danger of weariness, and *get through* at the appointed minute. Drop everything, rather than overstep the limit. Cut down the exercises—leave out some of them—let the "remarks" go; be content with a less perfect and elaborate system of book distribution; but, on no account, tire out the children. Nothing is duty which defeats your great end. How did *you* feel when you were boys, and had to sit through prolonged, wearisome services? Just so do the young children before you feel. Take a little christian pity on their uneasy, twisting bodies. Shorten the exercises to one hour or less. Then you will have the thanks of the children, and do them increasing good. We lay down two propositions, which we respectfully ask all good men to consider, and we commend them to the especial attention of the coming Sabbath school conventions:

I. It is a religious duty to make religious services attractive.

II. Long exercises make them unattractive, especially to children.

M. K.

Christian Work in Other Lands.

ENGLAND.

The *English Independent* thinks that Mr. Samuel Morley, the distinguished Congregationalist, will be sure to succeed Sir Morton Peto, the distinguished but bankrupt Baptist, as the representative of Bristol in Parliament.

Twelve hundred peers, professors and clergy have signed an address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, calling upon him to lead a strenuous opposition to the bill just introduced to Parliament for the purpose of abolishing tests in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Nonconformists, on the other hand, are urged to hurry in the petitions favoring the passage of the bill.

One thousand five hundred and fourteen Sabbath Schools have united in presenting the Princess of Wales with a Bible.

SPAIN.

When will the poor people of Spain enjoy the tolerance in religious opinions which is enjoyed in other professedly christian nations? Some of the visitors at the Paris Exhibition from that country, seem to have carried back with them bibles and other religious books, distributed them, and they are causing great agitation and alarm. An order has been issued from the throne to search out the authors of this "propagandism, now carried on by means of books, contrary to the doctrines of the Church, and tending to destroy the unity of faith." Books and persons are to be delivered up to the proper tribunals wherever found.

FRANCE.

A correspondent of the *Christian World* gives an interesting account of Lord Radstock, an English peer, who is preaching the gospel to large and brilliant assemblies in the drawing room of Lady Harriet Cowper in Paris. It is not known how Lady Cowper contrived to gain permission to hold these gatherings. Such assemblies, composed of more than nineteen persons, except in places of public resort, are illegal. But the fashionable world, including Roman Catholics, are eager to attend. He is said to speak with great simplicity and impressiveness. Doctrinally, he is strictly orthodox; and so effective are his presentations of truth, that many who come with a smile on their lips to hear a "Methodist lord," depart with tears in their eyes. At the close of each preaching service he invites those who will, to remain to a prayer meeting, in which he addresses his hearers more affectionately and familiarly. No persons are admitted to these meetings but those especially invited. But Lord Radstock will preach both in the American and Wesleyan chapels soon, when more will have an opportunity to hear him.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Thiers, not long since, in speaking in the French legislative assembly of what he called the centres of modern civilization, designated London, Paris, Geneva and Berlin. And M. Michelet, another Frenchman, called Geneva the "capital of the idea." That which has made Geneva what it has been and is, is the gospel. We spoke recently of M. Naville's lectures on the Problem of Evil, to crowded assemblies, in the great public hall erected to the honor of Calvin. These lectures have been followed by a brilliant course from M. de Rougemont on *the supernatural*. We would like, if there were space, to give a sketch of these lectures as we find it in *Christian Work*.

Mme. de Nette, widow of the distinguished professor, has recently died in Geneva. All the latter years of her life have been given entirely to benevolent activity. Her special care has been the widows of Moravian pastors, who are generally left in the most destitute circumstances. She had accumulated before she died a considerable capital on their behalf, which will cause her to be remembered and blessed now that she is gone.

RUSSIA.

Russia is said to be making rapid progress in law, liberty, education, and all that pertains to the civilization of the empire. The bible has free course throughout the country. It is systematically introduced into the public schools. It is used as a first reading book in the army and navy, where officers are required to give regular instruction to their men. The Russian clergy, including the Bishop, purchased for the book shop established in St. Petersburg for the sale of religious books, no less than 3,000 New Testaments at one time.

JAPAN.

It is a singular fact that in the immediate neighborhood of Nagasaki there are 3,000 Roman Catholics, who are the immediate descendants of those who suffered the violent persecutions about two hundred years ago. They were discovered by the Latin inscriptions on their houses and cemeteries. Outwardly they were living like the heathen around them, but no sooner were they visited by the Romish priests than they were won over. Sixty of their number were immediately put in prison by the governor of the province. Strong efforts are being made in their behalf by the French Minister at Yeddo. The Romish priests say that there are a thousand more of these converts in another place.

The San Francisco Ministerial Union will meet next Monday, May 4th, at 4 P.M., at the house of the Rev. J. Rowell, California street, between Taylor and Jones streets. Subject for discussion, same as last meeting—to be opened by the Rev. E. C. Bissell.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The South Park Congregational church will hereafter hold its one service in the forenoon, instead of the afternoon. The Sunday school will meet at 2½ P.M., as at present. The affairs of the church are in an encouraging state; more so than at any time during the past six months. We hope that days of usefulness and of prosperity are in store for it.

The Rev. J. A. Daly, the Pastor elect of the Congregational church in Stockton, arrived by the Colorado, last week, with his wife, to begin his regular work. He was warmly and gladly welcomed by his numerous friends in this city and Oakland. Last Sunday he occupied the pulpit of the First Congregational church of this city, morning and evening, and was heard with interest and appreciation. Mr. Daly is in tolerably good health and spirits; though suffering a little from tendencies to chills and fever, brought away from the Syrian coast. As most of our readers know already, he is the author of our letters from the Orient and from Europe, published the last year.

To-day the Colorado carries away from our shores the Rev. Geo. Mooar, and family, of Oakland. Mr. Mooar has just preached his seventh anniversary sermon. His pastorate is now one of the oldest among the Congregational churches of this state. His visit will be a brief one. We commend him to our friends at the East; and commit him to the care of the Divine Providence. We shall miss him; and shall be glad to see him again. The Rev. E. G. Beckwith, of the College school, will supply the pulpit of the Oakland church, every Lord's day morning, during the absence of the Pastor.

The Congregational Society of Benicia have commenced a church building. It will be about 40x60 feet in size, of good architectural appearance, and will probably cost not less than six thousand dollars. We wish the enterprise the greatest success.

Rev. S. Bristol has removed to San Buenaventura, and is preaching to good congregations. A society will soon be organized in that place. A colony of his old friends is expected, shortly, from Wisconsin.

The Rev. M. Harker is engaged to supply the Congregational church at Pescadero, for several Sundays to come, and may continue there several months.

The Handel and Haydn Society's concert at the Howard church, Tuesday night, was a remarkably fine one. Mendelssohn's hymn of praise was most beautifully rendered. A friend who lives across the bay remained over, for the sake of being at the concert, and felt himself abundantly repaid. To-night the society give another concert, in the same place. We hope it will be thronged.

The following amounts have been received in aid of the funds of the American Home Missionary Society, since the last acknowledgment, viz: February 14th, from the Third Congregational church, San Francisco, $9; March 2d, First Congregational church, Oakland, $34 90; April 4th, Green street Congregational church, San Francisco, $25 60; April 11th, First Congregational church, Oakland, $35 65; April 19th, Second Congregational church, San Francisco, $5; April 22d, Congregational church, San Mateo, $8—total, $118 15.

J. W. CLARK, Financial Agent.

April 28th, 1868.

ANNIVERSARY OF CALVARY SUNDAY SCHOOL. On Sunday morning, April 26th, the thirteenth anniversary of the Sabbath school connected with Calvary Presbyterian church was held in the large audience room. The pulpit and sides of the galleries were tastefully decorated with flowers. The galleries were occupied by the children, and the body of the church was well filled with adults. The vocal exercises were led by a choir principally composed of young misses from the school. Mr. Roberts, the superintendent, in the course of his report stated that the total average attendance during the year was 215; three scholars had died, and three teachers and four scholars had joined the church. Among those attending these services is a Japanese, who is now at school at the City College. Dr. Wadsworth, the pastor, selected for his text these words: "Babes are speaking to you; behold the fowls of the air," from which he drew most excellent and practical remarks.

A discussion is proposed between Elder J. S. Kirkpatrick and Dr. Benjamin Todd. 1st—Resolved, that the Bible is a Divinely inspired book, and that its teachings are morally binding upon mankind. Mr. K. affirms; Dr. T. denies. 2d—Resolved, that spiritualism teaches a higher morality than that of the Bible, and is, at present, more binding than the Bible. Dr. T. affirms; Mr. K. denies. 3d—Resolved, that Jesus Christ was a Divine Being, and in his death made the only atonement for mankind. Mr. K. affirms; Dr. T. denies. The discussion will commence on the evening of May 5th, at Petaluma. The religious and other papers of San Francisco and Sonoma counties please copy.

We are surprised by the information that reaches us through the Eastern papers, to the effect that Rev. Dr. Eells, of the First Church in this city, has decided that he cannot be useful on the Pacific Coast, and will soon return to his former associations. No intimation of this kind has been expressed on this side of the continent, and as we may be presumed to know, we will say that Dr. Eells expects to remain in his present position for a time, if his people are willing, and try to find a field in which to be useful in this wonderful region, which he has not been here long enough really to survey. The truth is not always learned from letter writers, who are able to manufacture items, if they cannot gather them.—*Occident*.

THE BOOK OF ESTHER.—Rev. Dr. Scudder, of the Howard Presbyterian church, Sunday eve, gave the second of a series of sermons on the Book of Esther, to a densely crowded assemblage of attentive listeners. The Doctor discoursed for an hour and a half with more than usual strength and beauty, rising at times to the dignity of eloquence. He depicted, with telling effect, the feast of six months and seven days of the profligate, and magnificent Court of Xerxes, during which was concocted the project of the invasion of Greece, by which the Persian hordes, five million strong, with Xerxes, at their head, marched to their own destruction as they encountered the liberty loving Greeks in the passes of Thermopylæ. The sermon was rather a lecture. Some of the Doctor's illustrations were of a decidedly mirth-provoking character. The lectures will be continued each Sabbath evening until the Book of Esther has been completed.—*Examiner*.

It is astonishing to find how little is really known of California in the Eastern States. The most intelligent and highly educated men have only vague and unsatisfactory ideas of the subject. They know that the state is of great size, that it has gold mines, a grove of big trees, a wonderful waterfall, and a mixed population. Beyond this scarcely anything is known of our rich and beautiful state. This ignorance, and the great distance, are the main causes why population has been so slow in seeking our shores. If California could be set down just as it is, anywhere on the Atlantic slope, climate, mineral wealth, fertility and all, its population would be doubled in a year!—*Spectator*.

The members of the Congregational church and society surprised their pastor, Rev. J. M. Woodman, Monday evening, April 20th, took possession of his house, and spread his table with delicacies, from which all partook; after which a purse, containing fifty dollars in coin, was presented to the pastor, who thanked his friends, and hoped that reunions of the society would often take place. The friends enjoyed themselves exceedingly, and left behind them valuables to the amount of nearly one hundred dollars, making in all a donation of one hundred and fifty dollars.—*Chico Courant*.

We are requested by the Trustees of the First Congregational Society of Chico, to state, that the Trustees, by authority of the Society, have engaged Rev. J. M. Woodman as pastor for the ensuing year, at a fixed salary, the amount to be paid monthly. The Trustees propose to raise the amount of the salary, together with sufficient to defray the incidental expenses of the society, by monthly subscriptions, so far as the same can be done, and the balance in contributions on the Sabbath.—*Ibid*.

The Interior.

CONGREGATIONAL.

IOWA.—The enlarged and renovated church edifice at McGregor was re-opened—with dedication services by the pastor, Rev. S. P. Sloan—February 23.

Rev. R. J. Williams has conditionally accepted a call from the church at Bradford, and is expected to enter upon his work about the 1st of May.

A precious work of grace is in progress at Grinnell in which the College shares to a considereble degree.

The people at Kahoka, Clark county, are moving to establish an educational institution.

MINNESOTA.—Rev. A. C. Lathrop, late of Tomah, Wis., has removed with his family to Glenwood.

Original Defective

Fourteen persons united in the formation of the new church at Beaver, Winona county, March 4th. Rev. Chas. Secombe, of Zumbrota, preached the sermon. The same council aided in the organization of the new church at Highland, Wabash county.

MICHIGAN.—A good work followed the Week of Prayer at Wheatland, where union meetings have been held ever since.

Rev. J. G. W. Cowles has resumed his pulpit ministrations at East Saginaw, from which he has been laid aside most of the time for a year.

The church at Ann Arbor have called Rev. Mr. Smith, of Clinton, N. Y., to their pastorate. He accepts, and begins his labors at once.

The revival at Olivet knows but little abatement as yet. Nearly all the college students have been reached by it.

Rev. J. R. Savage, formerly of Grand Rapids, has been engaged to supply the church at Franklin.

Rev. J. Patchin, of Owasco, is preaching at the court-house in Corunna.

MISSOURI.—The last Communion Sabbath brought fourteen new members to the church at Hannibal, one-half on profession, and thirteen to the church at Cameron. At Sedalia, twenty-one were received, seventeen on profession.

KANSAS.—Prof. S. D. Bowker, of Lincoln College, died at Topeka, Feb. 15.

The new church at Cottonwood Falls begins its life with a series of meetings. The work at Topeka grows in power. In the Congregational Church some forty are hoping. Several classes in Sabbath school came almost entire to Christ. In Lincoln, three-fourths of the students are standing up for Jesus.

NEBRASKA.—Rev. C. G. Bisbee has laid aside his pastoral work at Fontanelle, to give his entire time to his duties in the Nebraska University.

The East.

CONGREGATIONAL.

CONNECTICUT.—Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Episcopalian, of Westerly, has still further manifested his readiness to join hands with other Christians, by conducting the prayer-meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association in Mr. Dana's church in Norwich, and in preaching the preparatory lecture in Mr. Gilman's church in Stonington.

The contributions of the Center Church in New Haven to the Home Missionary Society for the last seventeen years amount to $37,404 04.

There has been a great revival work in Seymour. About forty converts are reported.

A similar work is going on in Mystic. About two hundred persons are reported as awakened.

Mr. A. N. Bell, of Bangor Seminary, has accepted a call to the church in Stafford, and will commence his labors in July.

The installation of Rev. W. L. Gage, as pastor of the Pearl Street Church, Hartford, took place Wednesday evening, Feb. 25th. Sermon by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr. D.D. of Brooklyn; installing prayer by Rev. George H. Gould.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Samuel L. Gamble, formerly of New Scotland, was installed pastor of the First and Second churches of Stillwater, on the 12th of February, by a committee from the Presbytery of Troy.

Mr. Alpheus N. Andrus was ordained in March, in the First Presbyterian church of Poughkeepsie. Sermon by Dr. N. G. Clark. Rev. F. B. Wheeler delivered the charge and offered the ordaining prayer.

Mr. Lewis Bond was ordained March 18th, by the First Presbytery of New York, in the church on the Fifth avenue, corner of Nineteenth street. Rev. John Hall preached the sermon.

Rev. Benjamin H. Pitman, of the Presbytery of Albany, died at the residence of his son, R. H. Pitman, Albany, N. Y., on the 8th March, in the 79th year of his age.

Rev. John Kerr has removed from West Manchester, Pa., to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Rev. James Linn, D.D., died on the 23d ult. He was a native of Sherman's Valley, in Cumberland county, Pa., and was born in 1783.

Theadore A. Leggett, of the graduating class of Princeton Theological Seminary, has received a call to Cape Island Presbyterian church, N. J.

The South.

At a meeting of the Domestic Missionary Committee of Fayetteville (N. C.), on the 13th of March, the Rev. R. H. Chapman, D.D., of the Presbytery of Concord, was unanimously elected an evangelist, to labor in the Eastern bounds of the Presbytery.

A Congregational church of twenty-one members was organized at Lincoln Chapel, Memphis, Tenn., February 2d. The exercises were conducted by Rev. T. E. Bliss (Moderator,) Rev. H. S. Bennett (Scribe) Rev. A. S. Rankin, Rev. T. K. Hawley and Rev. E. O. Tade.

Rev. Wm. Hart of Malden, N. Y., has received a unanimous call from the Assembly's church in Washington, D. C., to become its pastor.

Miscellaneous.

The Society of All Souls Church have voted to extend Dr. Bellows' leave of absence from May until Autumn. We rejoice in this new token of the respect and love of this people for their minister, and feel sure that their action is as wise as it is generous.

The new church of the Messiah was dedicated April 2d. It is proposed to place in the new chapel of the church of the Messiah a marble bust of the first minister of that church, the late Dr. Lunt.

Rev. Charles Lowe thinks more than one-third of the persons who attend the theatre meetings in Boston are Unitarians. He thinks the time has come to organize these popular movements into free churches.

Rev. T. B. Forbush, of West Roxbury, has accepted an invitation to take charge of the new Unitarian society in Cleveland, Ohio, and will enter upon his duties about the first of June.

Rev. C. W. Emerson, late of the Orthordox Congregationalist Church, of Brookfield, Vt., has accepted an invitation to become the pastor of The First Restorationtist Society, of Northfield in the same state.

A revival of much interest has occurred in the Lombard-street Lutheran church, Baltimore, Rev. Irving Magee pastor. At the last communion twenty-six were added to the church.

Rev. W. C. Hoyt, secretary of the Centenary Committee, has published a summary of the centenary contributions of the M. E. Church. The totals for connectional and local objects are embraced in the returns. Four of the conferences have not yet reported, and two reports are incomplete. The grand total is over eight millions.

According to offiicial returns, there were in the Methodist churches 42,658 cases of infant baptism in 1867, an increase of over 7,000 above the number for the previous year.

The American Church Missionary Society, Low Church, has 24 missionary laborers and 19 stations in the Diocese of New York. It is expected that 14 of these stations will soon become self-supporting.

News Summary.

City Items.

Major-Gen. Ord and Hon. S. B. Axtell arrived on the steamer Colorado last week.

The insurance on the schooner W. A. Fisher, missing more than a year has been paid, the underwriters being satisfied of the loss of the vessel. Some of the parties aboard the vessel also had their lives insured. The liquidation of these policies must follow.

A car designed expressly for freighting berries, grapes, etc., on the San Jose road is building at the Company's depot on Channel street.

The valley of the Willows Gardens is to be filled up and in a few months no vestige of the old pleasure resort will be left.

The practice of getting baulky horses to go by fastening a rope around the tongue and then pulling at it, is one which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might begin with. A case of this kind occurred on Front street, last week.

The Committee of Investigation, appointed by the Board of Supervisors to enquire into alleged abuses at the Alms House, met and commenced last Friday. A large crowd of people was in attendance.

About 11 o'clock one night last week, A. Spedo, under an attack of *delirium tremens*, sprang out of a second story window at the corner of Jackson and Montgomery streets and fell on the pavement. He was not killed but when found was insensible.

Last Saturday as a lady was getting off one of the Central Company's cars on Taylor street, the conductor started the car before she was off the platform, and she was thrown to the pavement, receiving very severe bruises.

Friday night a fire occurred in a house, No. 1150 Folsom street, occupied by J. Sullivan, shoemaker, and by Mr. Casey as a saloon. The house and contents were destroyed. Sullivan was insured for $300 and Casey for $450. The flames were communicated to a two-story frame house adjoining, owned by Mrs. Nyland.

A man named J. W. Wright was found dead Thursday morning at the Seymour House. He had evidently been sitting. He had fallen down dragging the chair with him, and lay with one arm thrown over the back of it.

The Board of Supervisors have elected John A. Russell Clerk, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Bingham. Mr. Russell has acted for a long time as Assistant Clerk of the Board.

Lieut. Morris from Fort Point, reports that the body of a drowned man was found Saturday morning on the beach. It is supposed to be the body of Poole who drowned himself on the 12th instant. In the pockets were pieces of bricks and some papers.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed with the Tide Land Commissioners its acceptance of the grant of 30 acres of land made to it by the legislature.

Saturday afternoon three boys playing on a log in the water were precipitated into the water. Several men went to their rescue, and succeeded in getting them out. Two of the boys revived immediately, but the third remained insensible for nearly an hour.

SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.—The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Saturday, April 25, 1868, when an eloquent address was delivered by Major John C. Cremony, and at its close an election of officers for the ensuing year was held.

William Burns was taken to the County Hospital Sunday and died soon after his admission. He was a native of Ohio, 51 years of age. Sunday morning a laborer named Edward Mullen, while at table eating his breakfast, became suddenly ill and died in a short time.

Early Monday morning crowds of people, repaired to the San Jose Depot and took the train of cars for the picnic of the Odd Fellows at Redwood City. Four excursion trains were sent, and each was filled to its utmost capacity. It is estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 people went on the excursion.

A grand banquet was given to the Chinese Embassy, at the Lick House, last Tuesday night.

State Items.

Several interior journals express the opinon that an effort should be made to continue the Geological Survey until the next session of the Legislature by private subscription, but nobody has yet offered to head the list of subscribers.

The Sacramento *Bee* suggests that those who could not seed their lands with wheat because of the rains, should remember that broom corn is about the best crop that they can have—and the further fact that California broom corn makes better brooms than corn found in any other section.

Over $100,000 has been subscribed in Sacramento to the capital stock of a woolen mill. Patterson, who built the looms and set the Marysville factory in operation, has the matter in hand.

The Marysville *Appeal* is informed that the Secretary of State is not decided as to what he will do with the personal property about the Reform School. The law puts the building into Dr. Nichols' hands to care for.

Numerous street improvements and the erection of several new buildings are recorded in the Marysville *Appeal*.

The counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego are made the Seventeenth Judicial District—leaving Judge de la Guerra the counties of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. The Stockton *Independent* says the place created will be filled by the appointment of Hon. Murray Morrison as Judge.

The Colusa *Sun* says there is a move to build a steamboat about, the size of the Gem, so constructed as to cross the Bay; to be owned by the merchants and ranchmen between Sacramento and Chico.

Gold has been discovered in the coast range of Mendocino county. Parties are now prospecting. The Ukiah *Herald* of April 17th says the gold is found in quartz, and assays have proved it to contain as high as $200 to the ton.

The San Bernardino *Guardian* of April 18th, scolds the people of that great valley for actually importing agricultural products.

The Oakland Railroad Company are to run a horse railroad from the foot of Broadway to Berkeley. The Board of Directors have met every week lately, and are pushing the affairs ahead. The capital stock is $50,000.

A barge contathing 200 cords of wood, arrived last week at the Oakland Bridge Wharf from Stockton.

Plans have been prepred for a new hotel to be built by A. S. Hurlburt. It is to occupy an entire block on Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Oakland, and extend later ally 150 feet, and to be three stories in height.

The Pacific Terminal Railway in Oakland last week took possession of the grant made to it by the last Legislature. The work done was to mark the boundaries. Under the direction of the chief engineer of the Company, M. Hyde, piles were driven to determine the bearings of the lines.

The San Jose *Mercury* says: Among the land suits brought last week, is one by Mrs. Forbes, of Santa Clara, against J. H. Polhemus and other owners of the Stockton Ranch in this county. Mrs. F. claims a right of dower, under the Spanish law, she never having joined with her husband in the deed which conveyed the property to Comodore Stockton.

Friday the body of an unknown man was found afloat in the river in front of Sacramento. The Coroner held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that nothing could be learned as to the identity of deceased or cause of death.

At about 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, Patrick Ham, the owner and driver of a water cart, in Sacramento, was run over and killed. His horse was frightened by a kite which boys were flying.

The name of the town on the Central Pacific Railroad at the junction of the branch to Virginia City, Nevada, is Reno, in honor of Gen. Reno, who fell gloriously fighting in defense of the old flag. The next town on the line of the road, will be named Wadsworth, in honor of another distinguished General.

The Marysville *Appeal* of April 25th, says: A bright and interesting little girl about nine years old, the child of parents named Collier, died of inflamation of the brain on Tuesday, and the mother is suspected of inflicting wounds upon its head severe enough to cause death. It is claimed by the mother that the child received the wounds by a fall.

A horrible outrage was perpetrated by a band of Indians Friday, April 17th, at Lower Hot Springs Ranch on the edge of Honey Lake valley. The Indians attacked the ranch in broad daylight, and killed Thomas Y. Pierson, his wife, and their daughter, Hattie, about 16 years of age, a man named John Southerland, and another man. The only person that escaped the murdering fiends was a boy about 14 years of age.

Among those who left on the Montana, April 22, was Professor Warring Wilkinson, principal of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute of this State. The Professor will be absent about four months, during which time he will visit all the similar institutions at the East and thus improve, if possible, on the management of the Institution here. The Professor is a deservedly popular citizen of this State, and his return to the scenes of his labors will be gladly welcomed.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Telegraphic Summary.

American.

New York, April 23.—One of the Matrons at the Orphan Asylum in Cumberland street, Brooklyn has been arrested charged with committing a horrible outrage on a boy ten years of age, as a punishment for misbehavior. Bishop Onclocheo of Mexico has gone to Rome....St. Louis—A fire this morning burned the large wholesale drug store of Blowhard & Co., and the stores of Grumsley & Co., C. S. Peck & Co., R. P. Studley & Co., with other establishments. The loss is at least $1,000,000.....Albany—The trial of General Cole began this morning. Alonzo Atkins, policeman, testified to witnessing Cole shoot Hiscock....Ottawa, Canada—Jean Baptiste Lacroix testifies that he saw the shot fired which killed McGee. He has seen Whelan in jail, and identifies him....Washington—Gen. Canby telegraphs that the majority for the Constitution in South Carolina is about 36,000.....Chicago—The Dale Creek bridge, four miles west of the summit, 125 feet high, and the most important work of the kind upon the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, was completed yesterday....New Orleans—Conway, radical, is elected Mayor. The *Crescent* concedes the ratification of the Constitution, and the consequent election of the radical State ticket by 7,000 majority.

New York, April 24.—The trial of Edwin Kelly for the murder of Thomas Sharpley, both well known negro minstrels, commenced to-day....Washington—A general order is just issued by Gen. Grant, directing District Commanders to cause all vessels arriving at ports within their commands from ports infested with cholera or yellow fever, to be quarantined for fifteen days. The President has withdrawn the name of Thos. Ewing, to be Secretary of War, by sending to the Senate the name of General J. M. Schofield to be Secretary of War in place of E. M. Stanton, removed.

New York, April 25.—The police broke up a prize fight near this city this morning, and lodged the parties in jail, both of whom are blind from the effects of blows received. The *Herald's* special says the Arkansas Senators, and a portion of the Congressmen elect of that State, have arrived at Washington....Chicago—The *Republican's* special mentions a rumor that the President's resignation is already written out.....Raleigh—Returns received to-day render it certain that the Constitution is ratified. Even the conservatives concede this. The radicals claim the ratification by several thousand majority. Boyden is probably the only conservative elected to Congress....Augusta—The election returns are rather conflicting. The Democrats admit the ratification of the Constitution, but claim the election of Gordon as Governor.

Charlottesville, (Va.,) April 26.—Hon. Wm. C. Rives died at his residence to-day, aged 75.

New York, April 27.—A *Tribune* Atlanta special thinks the Constitution ratified by at least 7,000 majority. Bullock, Republican, elected Governor by 5,000. It is probable the Democrats have a majority in the Legislature. Hon. Jonathan E. Field, brother to Cyrus, died suddenly on the 23d instant, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts....Cincinnati—A prize fight took place between Hollingwood and Keating, on the Kentucky shore. At the third round Keating's wrist was broken....Washington—Gen. Canby telegraphed to General Grant, that all but four precincts of South Carolina are heard from, and the majority for the Constitution is 43,608. The returns from North Carolina come in slowly. The majority for the Constitution so far is about 7,500. The bill in the House for the admission of Arkansas is similar to that reported last March in relation to Georgia. It declares that Arkansas has formed a State Government, republican in form, and shall be entitled to representation.

Foreign.

London, April 22.—Sir Morton Peto and Lawrence Oliphant have resigned their seats in Parliament. Barry Keefe and two supposed Fenian incendiaries at Buckingham Palace have been arrested....Berlin—Bismarck has withdrawn from the North German Parliament the federalist bill introduced by the Government.

London, April 23.—John Bright presided over an immense audience of anti-Toryites at Spurgeon's church last night....Madrid—Navarez, Prime Minister, died this morning....Dublin—The Prince and Princess of Wales attended the great ball given in their honor in Dublin.

London, April 24.—The Budget introduced in the House of Commons last evening forms the chief topic of editorials this morning....Dublin—The Prince of Wales embarked for England to-day. Before sailing he gave a dinner on the royal yacht. There were about forty guests present.

London, April 25.—The attempted assassination of Prince Alfred produced a profound excitement throughout the nation.

Paris, April 26.—In consequence of the recent troubles in Japan and of the outrages on French seamen, the French fleet in the Japanese waters is to be augmented....London—Dispatches from Abyssinia State that a battle was fought on Good Friday before Magdala. Theodore commanded in person. He was defeated and retreated into the town. The Abyssinian loss was heavy. On the Monday following, Gen. Napier ordered an assault upon Magdalla. The town and citadel were carried by storm. Theodore was slain.

London, April 27.—Still later advices from Abyssinia, dated April 16th, have been received. They represent that 14,000 native troops laid down their arms; that Theodore had 500 soldiers killed and 1,500 wounded in the late battle. Advices from Napier's headquarters at Magdala state that the Europeans lately held captive by Gondorin sixty - including men, women and children—are already en route to Toulabari for home. Advices from Sydney, Australia, say that Farrell, who attempted to murder Prince Alfred, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. The trial of the Clerkenwell, prisoners continued. After charge from the Chief Justice the jury retired, and after a brief absence returned. Barrett was found guilty, and all the others were acquitted. Great joy prevails throughout the Kingdom over the news from Abyssinia and the escape of Prince Alfred.

Special Notices.

J. W. Tucker & Co., corner of Montgomery and Sutter streets, are jewels of men, and dealers in jewelry of all kinds. They have the newest styles in the market, and can furnish even the old-fashioned sort of people with everything they want. They deal in solid wares, as well as in the lighter ones. Silver ware is their specialty and gold is their specie. Their watches go on tick and on time, but are never sold that way. They sell watches for cash, and at cheap rates. Customers are never themselves sold at this establishment. Call and see J. W. Tucker & Co.

To keep the Teeth and Gums in a healthy condition, use Dr. Spencer's Fragrant Sapotine, which contains an alkali to neutralize the acid, of which there is always more or less, arising from decayed portions of food lodged in or about the Teeth. The Fragrant Sapotine is the most pleasant and efficacious dentrifice that chemistry has ever yet extracted from the vegetable kingdom.

THE excellent American Organ, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, used at the late convention, deserves an especial notice, a large double banked instrument of fourteen stops, whose heavy sub-bass notes were distinctly heard above the whole chorus of three hundred and fifty voices, while in accompanying the recitatives in the oratorios, the effect of the soft stops and tremolo were very striking. We notice that the use of these beautiful instruments is beginning to be appreciated by musical societies in the larger cities.—*Burlington Free Press.*

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL has appointed a "Board of Health" to investigate and decide what proprietary remdies should be admitted into the country and what excluded. After some months session they have reported condemning them all except Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s preparations. Three of these they recommended the Emperor to admit for the benefit of the public health, while they held the fourth, Cherry Pectoral, under advisement for further information respecting one of its ingredients—morphine, which, while so extensively employed and so highly esteemed as a remedy in this country, is scarcely known in that. Of all the other medicines before them, the Imperial commission say, "no one of them merits any favor whatever, or protection from this Government, as they contain nothing new nor any specific virtues not fully known and used by our own physicians." The Imperial Government has accordingly prohibited them all from admission through the custom house, except the remedies of our distinguished countrymen above mentioned—a discrimination by their learned men, very like that to which experience has led the American people—*Boston Herald.*

Marriages.

DOUGHERTY-BURTON—In Stockton, April 21, at the residence of J. Ivory, by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, Geo. Dougherty of Woodbridge, to Katie Burton of Stockton.

SLOAN-OSBORNE—In Grass Valley, April 22, Alex. Sloan to Mary Osborne.

VON BLONAY-ROBINSON—In this city, April 25, by the Rev. Albert Williams, Captain Joseph Gerhard Von Blonay, of Oregon City, Oregon, to Jennet Robinson, late of Germany.

WOOD-PARKER—In Honolulu, March 23d, by Rev. S. C. Damon, James Wood to Mary Parker, of Waimea, Hawaii.

DICKSON-YATES—In Benicia, April 12, George R. Dickson to Isabella L. Yates.

GREEN-MERRILL—In this city, April 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, George W. Green, Jr., to Josephine Merrill.

Deaths.

AREY—In this city, April 23, Lida P. Arey, a native of Winterport, Maine, aged 18 years.

BROOKS—In Sacramento, April 21, Leonard P. Brooks, formerly of Eastport, Maine, aged 47 years.

BINGHAM—In this city, April 25, James W. Bingham, a native of New York, aged 47 years 9 months and 5 days.

BALL—In Sacramento, April 23, Eliza M. Ball, aged 50 years 1 month and 17 days.

MERRITT—In Santa Barbara, April 23, Julia I. Merritt, in the 23d year of her age.

LYMAN—At the residence of her brother, Dr. H. M. Lyman, in Chicago, Illinois, Ellen E. Lyman, eldest daughter of Rev. D. B. and Mrs. Lyman, of Hilo, Hawaii, aged 23 years and 3 months. The deceased left the Islands about two years ago.

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BAKER & HAMILTON,
NOS. 17 and 19 FRONT STREET,
(Between Pine and Market Sts.)
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NOS. 9, 11, 13 and 15 J STREET,
(Near the Levee)
SACRAMENTO,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS and Dealers in Agricultural Implements to their large stock of Machines for the Harvest of 1868. The celebrated
HAINE'S HARVESTERS,
Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois—genuine with latest Improvements.
HAINE'S HEADERS, with Screw Hub Wheels—genuine.
HAINE'S HEADERS, with Iron Driving Wheels.
DENTON'S PATENT,
Improved Haines' Header,
a very superior machine with important improvements. Farmers should examine this Header before purchasing any other kind.
HEADER WAGONS, with Screw Hub Wheels, and Fifth Wheel.
COMMON HEADER WAGONS—Cheap.
BUCKEYE REAPERS, 5 and 6 feet. Mowers, two sizes.
BALL'S OHIO REAPERS, 5 and 6 feet. Mowers, 3 sizes.
BURT'S EAGLE REAPERS AND MOWERS, single and double gear, 5 and 6 feet.
McCORMICK'S REAPERS AND MOWERS, Hand and Self-Raking.
MANNY'S REAPER AND MOWER, 5 feet cut - cheap.
WOOD'S PRIZE COMBINED MACHINES, 5 feet cut.
WOOD'S PRIZE MOWERS, jointed and stiff bars.
BADGER STATE REAPERS AND MOWERS.
RUSSELL'S JUNIOR MOWERS.
UNION MOWERS, two sizes.
BAY STATE MOWERS—very cheap.
THE CELEBRATED
PITT'S THRESHERS.
With Late Improvements;
24, 28, 32, 36 and 40-inch Cylinders.
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SWEEPSTAKE THRESHERS,
33, 36, and 40-inch Cylinders, with late improvements.
PITT'S
Double Pinion & Iron Horse Powers.
HOADLEY'S
Portable Steam Threshing Engines.
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Portable Steam Threshing Engines,
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WHITCOMB'S
Wheel Wire Horse Rake,
The most desirable Wheel Rake offered. It is light and durable, not liable to get out of order. With it a boy can do the work of a man.
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raise with a break on the wheel, are easily managed and convenient.
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Retake of Preceding Frame

Fourteen persons united in the formation of the new church at Beaver, Winona county, March 4th. Rev. Chas. Secombe, of Zumbrota, preached the sermon. The same council aided in the organization of the new church at Highland, Wabash county.

MICHIGAN.—A good work followed the Week of Prayer at Wheatland, where union meetings have been held ever since.

Rev. J. G. W. Cowles has resumed his pulpit ministrations at East Saginaw, from which he has been laid aside most of the time for a year.

The church at Ann Arbor have called Rev. Mr. Smith, of Clinton, N. Y., to their pastorate. He accepts, and begins his labors at once.

The revival at Olivet knows but little abatement as yet. Nearly all the college students have been reached by it.

Rev. J. R. Savage, formerly of Grand Rapids, has been engaged to supply the church at Franklin.

Rev. J. Patchin, of Owasco, is preaching at the court-house in Corunna.

MISSOURI.—The last Communion Sabbath brought fourteen new members to the church at Hannibal, one-half on profession, and thirteen to the church at Cameron. At Sedalia, twenty-one were received, seventeen on profession.

KANSAS.—Prof. S. D. Bowker, of Lincoln College, died at Topeka, Feb. 15.

The new church at Cottonwood Falls begins its life with a series of meetings. The work at Topeka grows in power. In the Congregational Church some forty are hoping. Several classes in Sabbath school came almost entire to Christ. In Lincoln, three-fourths of the students are standing up for Jesus.

NEBRASKA.—Rev. C. G. Bisbee has laid aside his pastoral work at Fontanelle, to give his entire time to his duties in the Nebraska University.

The East.

CONGREGATIONAL.

CONNECTICUT. — Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Episcopalian, of Westerly, has still further manifested his readiness to join hands with other Christians, by conducting the prayer-meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association in Mr. Dana's church in Norwich, and in preaching the preparatory lecture in Mr. Gilman's church in Stonington.

The contributions of the Center Church in New Haven to the Home Missionary Society for the last seventeen years amount to $37,404 04.

There has been a great revival work in Seymour. About forty converts are reported.

A similar work is going on in Mystic. About two hundred persons are reported as awakened.

Mr. A. N. Bell, of Bangor Seminary, has accepted a call to the church in Stafford, and will commence his labors in July.

The installation of Rev. W. L. Gage, as pastor of the Pearl Street Church, Hartford, took place Wednesday evening, Feb. 25th. Sermon by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr. D.D. of Brooklyn; installing prayer by Rev. George H. Gould.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Samuel L. Gamble, formerly of New Scotland, was installed pastor of the First and Second churches of Stillwater, on the 12th of February, by a committee from the Presbytery of Troy.

Mr. Alpheus N. Andrus was ordained in March, in the First Presbyterian church of Poughkeepsie. Sermon by Dr. N. G. Clark. Rev. F. B. Wheeler delivered the charge and offered the ordaining prayer.

Mr. Lewis Bond was ordained March 18th, by the First Presbytery of New York, in the church on the Fifth avenue, corner of Nineteenth street. Rev. John Hall preached the sermon.

Rev. Benjamin H. Pitman, of the Presbytery of Albany, died at the residence of his son, R. H. Pitman, Albany, N. Y., on the 8th March, in the 79th year of his age.

Rev. John Kerr has removed from West Manchester, Pa., to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Rev. James Linn, D.D., died on the 23d ult. He was a native of Sherman's Valley, in Cumberland county, Pa., and was born in 1783.

Theadore A. Leggett, of the graduating class of Princeton Theological Seminary, has received a call to Cape Island Presbyterian church, N. J.

The South.

At a meeting of the Domestic Missionary Committee of Fayetteville (N. C.), on the 13th of March, the Rev. R. H. Chapman, D.D., of the Presbytery of Concord, was unanimously elected an evangelist, to labor in the Eastern bounds of the Presbytery.

A Congregational church of twenty-one members was organized at Lincoln Chapel, Memphis, Tenn., February 2d. The exercises were conducted by Rev. T. E. Bliss (Moderator,) Rev. H. S. Bennett (Scribe) Rev. A. S. Rankin, Rev. T. K. Hawley and Rev. E. O. Tade.

Rev. Wm. Hart of Malden, N. Y., has received a unanimous call from the Assembly's church in Washington, D. C., to become its pastor.

Miscellaneous.

The Society of All Souls Church have voted to extend Dr. Bellows' leave of absence from May until Autumn. We rejoice in this new token of the respect and love of this people for their minister, and feel sure that their action is as wise as it is generous.

The new church of the Messiah was dedicated April 2d. It is proposed to place in the new chapel of the church of the Messiah a marble bust of the first minister of that church, the late Dr. Lunt.

Rev. Charles Lowe thinks more than one-third of the persons who attend the theatre meetings in Boston are Unitarians. He thinks the time has come to organize these popular movements into free churches.

Rev. T. B. Forbush, of West Roxbury, has accepted an invitation to take charge of the new Unitarian society in Cleveland, Ohio, and will enter upon his duties about the first of June.

Rev. C. W. Emerson, late of the Orthordox Congregationalist Church, of Brookfield, Vt., has accepted an invitation to become the pastor of The First Restorationtist Society, of Northfield in the same state.

A revival of much interest has occurred in the Lombard-street Lutheran church, Baltimore, Rev. Irving Magee pastor. At the last communion twenty-six were added to the church.

Rev. W. C. Hoyt, secretary of the Centenary Committee, has published a summary of the centenary contributions of the M. E. Church. The totals for connectional and local objects are embraced in the returns. Four of the conferences have not yet reported, and two reports are incomplete. The grand total is over eight millions.

According to offiicial returns, there were in the Methodist churches 42,658 cases of infant baptism in 1867, an increase of over 7,000 above the number for the previous year.

The American Church Missionary Society, Low Church, has 24 missionary laborers and 19 stations in the Diocese of New York. It is expected that 14 of these stations will soon become self-supporting.

News Summary.

City Items.

Major-Gen. Ord and Hon. S. B. Axtell arrived on the steamer Colorado last week.

The insurance on the schooner W. A. Fisher, missing more than a year has been paid, the underwriters being satisfied of the loss of the vessel. Some of the parties aboard the vessel also had their lives insured. The liquidation of these policies must follow.

A car designed expressly for freighting berries, grapes, etc., on the San Jose road is building at the Company's depot on Channel street.

The valley of the Willows Gardens is to be filled up and in a few months no vestige of the old pleasure resort will be left.

The practice of getting baulky horses to go by fastening a rope around the tongue and then pulling at it, is one which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might begin with. A case of this kind occurred on Front street, last week.

The Committee of Investigation, appointed by the Board of Supervisors to enqnire into alleged abuses at the Alms House, met and commenced last Friday. A large crowd of people was in attendance.

About 11 o'clock one night last week, A. Spedo, under an attack of *delirium tremens*, sprang out of a second story window at the corner of Jackson and Montgomery streets and fell on the pavement. He was not killed but when found was insensible.

Last Saturday as a lady was getting off one of the Central Company's cars on Taylor street, the conductor started the car before she was off the platform, and she was thrown to the pavement, receiving very severe bruises.

Friday night a fire occurred in a house. No. 1150 Folsom street, occupied by J. Sullivan, shoemaker, and by Mr. Casey as a saloon. The house and contents were destroyed. Sullivan was insured for $300 and Casey for $450. The flames were communicated to a two-story frame house adjoining, owned by Mrs. Nyland.

A man named J. W. Wright was found dead Thursday morning at the Seymour House. He had evidently been sitting. He had fallen down dragging the chair with him, and lay with one arm thrown over the back of it.

The Board of Supervisors have elected John A. Russell Clerk, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Bingham. Mr. Russell has acted for a long time as Assistant Clerk of the Board.

Lieut. Morris from Fort Point, reports that the body of a drowned man was found Saturday morning on the beach. It is supposed to be the body of Poole who drowned himself on the 12th instant. In the pockets were pieces of bricks and some papers.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed with the Tide Land Commissioners its acceptance of the grant of 30 acres of land made to it by the legislature.

Saturday afternoon three boys playing on a log in the water were precipitated into the water. Several men went to their rescue, and succeeded in getting them out. Two of the boys revived immediately, but the third remained insensible for nearly an hour.

SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.—The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Saturday, April 25, 1868, when an eloquent address was delivered by Major John C. Cremony, and at its close an election of officers for the ensuing year was held.

William Burns was taken to the County Hospital Sunday and died soon after his admission. He was a native of Ohio, 51 years of age. Sunday morning a laborer named Edward Mullen, while at table eating his breakfast, became suddenly ill and died in a short time.

Early Monday morning crowds of people, repaired to the San Jose Depot and took the train of cars for the picnic of the Odd Fellows at Redwood City. Four excursion trains were sent, and each was filled to its utmost capacity. It is estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 people went on the excursion.

A grand banquet was given to the Chinese Embassy, at the Lick House, last Tuesday night.

State Items.

Several interior journals express the opinon that an effort should be made to continue the Geological Survey until the next session of the Legislature by private subscription, but nobody has yet offered to head the list of subscribers.

The Sacramento *Bee* suggests that those who could not seed their lands with wheat because of the rains, should remember that broom corn is about the best crop that they can have—and the further fact that California broom corn makes better brooms than corn found in any other section.

Over $100,000 has been subscribed in Sacramento to the capital stock of a woolen mill. Patterson, who built the looms and set the Marysville factory in operation, has the matter in hand.

The Marysville *Appeal* is informed that the Secretary of State is not decided as to what he will do with the personal property about the Reform School. The law puts the building into Dr. Nichols' hands to care for.

Numerous street improvements and the erection of several new buildings are recorded in the Marysville *Appeal*.

The counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego are made the Seventeenth Judicial District—leaving Judge de la Guerra the counties of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. The Stockton *Independent* says the place created will be filled by the appointment of Hon. Murray Morrison as Judge.

The Colusa *Sun* says there is a move to build a steamboat about, the size of the Gem, so constructed as to cross the Bay; to be owned by the merchants and ranchmen between Sacramento and Chico.

Gold has been discovered in the coast range of Mendocino county. Parties are now prospecting. The Ukiah *Herald* of April 17th says the gold is found in quartz, and assays have proved it to contain as high as $200 to the ton.

The San Bernardino *Guardian* of April 18th, scolds the people of that great valley for actually importing agricultural products.

The Oakland Railroad Company are to run a horse railroad from the foot of Broadway to Berkeley. The Board of Directors have met every week lately, and are pushing the affairs ahead. The capital stock is $50,000.

A barge containing 200 cords of wood, arrived last week at the Oakland Bridge Wharf from Stockton.

Plans have been prepred for a new hotel to be built by A. S. Hurlburt. It is to occupy an entire block on Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Oakland, and extend later ally 150 feet, and to be three stories in height.

The Pacific Terminal Railway in Oakland last week took possession of the grant made to it by the last Legislature. The work done was to mark the boundaries. Under the direction of the chief engineer of the Company, M. Hyde, piles were driven to determine the bearings of the lines.

The San Jose *Mercury* says: Among the land suits brought last week, is one by Mrs. Forbes, of Santa Clara, against J. H. Polhemus and other owners of the Stockton Ranch in this county. Mrs. F. claims a right of dower, under the Spanish law, she never having joined with her husband in the deed which conveyed the property to Comodore Stockton.

Friday the body of an unknown man was found afloat in the river in front of Sacramento. The Coroner held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that nothing could be learned as to the identity of deceased or cause of death.

At about 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, Patrick Ham, the owner and driver of a water cart, in Sacramento, was run over and killed. His horse was frightened by a kite which boys were flying.

The name of the town on the Central Pacific Railroad at the junction of the branch to Virginia City, Nevada, is Reno, in honor of Gen. Reno, who fell gloriously fighting in defense of the old flag. The next town on the line of the road, will be named Wadsworth, in honor of another distinguished General.

The Marysville *Appeal* of April 25th, says: A bright and interesting little girl about nine years old, the child of parents named Collier, died of inflamation of the brain on Tuesday, and the mother is suspected of inflicting wounds upon its head severe enough to cause death. It is claimed by the mother that the child received the wounds by a fall.

A horrible outrage was perpetrated by a band of Indians Friday, April 17th, at Lower Hot Springs Ranch on the edge of Honey Lake valley. The Indians attacked the ranch in broad daylight, and killed Thomas Y. Pierson, his wife, and their daughter, Hattie, about 16 years of age, a man named John Southerland, and another man. The only person that escaped the murdering fiends was a boy about 14 years of age.

Among those who left on the Montana, April 22, was Professor Warring Wilkinson, principal of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute of this State. The Professor will be absent about four months, during which time he will visit all the similar institutions at the East and thus improve, if possible, on the management of the Institution here. The Professor is a deservedly popular citizen of this State, and his return to the scenes of his labors will be gladly welcomed. —*Spirit of the Times.*

Telegraphic Summary.

American.

New York, April 23.—One of the Matrons at the Orphan Asylum in Cumberland street, Brooklyn has been arrested charged with committing a horrible outrage on a boy ten years of age, as a punishment for misbehavior. Bishop Onlocheo of Mexico has gone to Rome.....St. Louis—A fire this morning burned the large wholesale drug store of Blowhard & Co., and the stores of Grumsley & Co., C. S. Peck & Co., R. P. Studley & Co., with other establishments. The loss is at least $1,000,000..... Albany—The trial of General Cole began this morning. Alonzo Atkins, policeman, testified to witnessing Cole shoot Hiscock....Ottawa, Canada—Jean Baptiste Lacroix testifies that he saw the shot fired which killed McGee. He has seen Whelan in jail, and identifies him..... Washington—Gen. Canby telegraphs that the majority for the Constitution in South Carolina is about 36,000.....Chicago—The Dale Creek bridge, four miles west of the summit, 125 feet high, and the most important work of the kind upon the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, was completed yesterday.... New Orleans—Conway, radical, is elected Mayor. The *Crescent* concedes the ratification of the Constitution, and the consequent election of the radical State ticket by 7,000 majority.

New York, April 24.—The trial of Edwin Kelly for the murder of Thomas Sharpley, both well known negro minstrels, commenced to-day.... Washington—A general order is just issued by Gen. Grant, directing District Commanders to cause all vessels arriving at ports within their commands from ports infested with cholera or yellow fever, to be quarantined for fifteen days. The President has withdrawn the name of Thos. Ewing, to be Secretary of War, by sending to the Senate the name of General J. M. Schofield to be Secretary of War in place of E. M. Stanton, removed.

New York, April 25.—The police broke up a prize fight near this city this morning, and lodged the parties in jail, both of whom are blind from the effects of blows received. The *Herald's* special says the Arkansas Senators, and a portion of the Congressmen elect of that State, have arrived at Washington....Chicago—The *Republican's* special mentions a rumor that the President's resignation is already written out. ....Raleigh—Returns received to-day render it certain that the Constitution is ratified. Even the conservatives concede this. The radicals claim the ratification by several thousand majority. Boyden is probably the only conservative elected to Congress....Augusta—The election returns are rather conflicting. The Democrats admit the ratification of the Constitution, but claim the election of Gordon as Governor.

Charlottesville, (Va.,) April 26.—Hon. Wm. C. Rives died at his residence to-day, aged 75.

New York, April 27.—A *Tribune* Atlanta special thinks the Constitution ratified by at least 7,000 majority. Bullock, Republican, elected Governor by 5,000. It is probable the Democrats have a majority in the Legislature. Hon. Jonathan E. Field, brother to Cyrus, died suddenly on the 23d instant, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts.....Cincinnati—A prize fight took place between Hollingwood and Keating, on the Kentucky shore. At the third round Keating's wrist was broken....Washington—Gen. Canby telegraphed to General Grant that all but four precincts of South Carolina are heard from, and the majority for the Constitution is 43,608. The returns from North Carolina come in slowly. The majority for the Constitution so far is about 7,500. The bill in the House for the admission of Arkansas is similar to that reported last March in relation to Georgia. It declares that Arkansas has formed a State Government, republican in form, and shall be entitled to representation.

Foreign.

London, April 22.—Sir Morton Peto and Lawrence Oliphant have resigned their seats in Parliament. Barry Keefe and two supposed Fenian incendiaries at Buckingham Palace have been arrested.....Berlin—Bismarck has withdrawn from the North German Parliament the federalist bill introduced by the Government.

London, April 23.—John Bright presided over an immense audience of anti-Toryites at Spurgeon's church last night....Madrid—Navarez, Prime Minister, died this morning....Dublin—The Prince and Princess of Wales attended the great ball given in their honor in Dublin.

London, April 24.—The Budget introduced in the House of Commons last evening forms the chief topic of editorials this morning....Dublin—The Prince of Wales embarked for England to-day. Before sailing he gave a dinner on the royal yacht. There were about forty guests present.

London, April 25.—The attempted assassination of Prince Alfred produced a profound excitement throughout the nation.

Paris, April 26.—In consequence of the recent troubles in Japan and of the outrages on French seamen, the French fleet in the Japanese waters is to be augmented.....London—Dispatches from Abyssinia State that a battle was fought on Good Friday before Magdala. Theodore commanded in person. He was defeated and retreated into the town. The Abyssinian loss was heavy. On the Monday following, Gen. Napier ordered an assault upon Magdalla. The town and citadel were carried by storm. Theodore was slain.

London, April 27:—Still, later advices from Abyssinia, dated April 18th, have been received. They represent that 14,000 native troops laid down their arms; that Theodore had 500 soldiers killed and 1,500 wounded in the late battle. Advices from Napier's headquarters at Magdala state that the Europeans lately held captive there, numbering sixty—including men, women and children—are already en route to Toulabari for home. Advices from Sydney, Australia, say that Farrell, who attempted to murder Prince Alfred, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. The trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners continued. After charge from the Chief Justice the jury retired, and after a brief absence returned. Barrett was found guilty, and all the others were acquitted. Great joy prevails throughout the Kingdom over the news from Abyssinia and the escape of Prince Alfred.

Special Notices.

J. W. Tucker & Co., corner of Montgomery and Sutter streets, are jewels of men, and dealers in jewelry of all kinds. They have the newest styles in the market, and can furnish even the old-fashioned sort of people with everything they want. They deal in solid wares, as well as in the lighter ones. Silver ware is their specialty and gold is their specie. Their watches go on tick and on time, but are never sold that way. They sell watches for cash, and at cheap rates. Customers are never themselves sold at this establishment. Call and see J. W. Tucker & Co.

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THE excellent American Organ, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, used at the late convention, deserves an especial notice, a large double banked instrument of fourteen stops, whose heavy sub-bass notes were distinctly heard above the whole chorus of three hundred and fifty voices, while in accompanying the recitatives in the oratorios, the effect of the soft stops and tremolo were very striking. We notice that the use of these beautiful instruments is beginning to be appreciated by musical societies in the larger cities.—*Burlington Free Press.*

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL has appointed a "Board of Health" to investigate and decide what proprietary remdies should be admitted into the country and what excluded. After some months session they have reported condemning them all except Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s preparations. Three of these they recommended the Emperor to admit for the benefit of the public health, while they held the fourth, Cherry Pectoral, under advisement for further information respecting one of its ingredients—morphine, which, while so extensively employed and so highly esteemed as a remedy in this country, is scarcely known in that. Of all the other medicines before them, the Imperial commission say, "no one of them merits any favor whatever, or protection from this Government, as they contain nothing new nor any specific virtues not fully known and used by our own physicians." The Imperial Government has accordingly prohibited them all from admission through the custom house, except the remedies of our distinguished countrymen above mentioned—a discrimination by their learned men, very like that to which experience has led the American people—*Boston Herald.*

Marriages.

DOUGHERTY-BURTON—In Stockton, April 21, at the residence of J. Ivory, by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, Geo. Dougherty of Woodbridge, to Katie Burton of Stockton.

SLOAN-OSBORNE—In Grass Valley, April 22, Alex. Sloan to Mary Osborne.

VON BLONAY-ROBINSON—In this city, April 25, by the Rev. Albert Williams, Captain Joseph Gerhard Von Blonay, of Oregon City, Oregon, to Jennet Robinson, late of Germany.

WOOD-PARKER—In Honolulu, March 22d, by Rev. S. C. Damon, James Wood to Mary Parker, of Waimea, Hawaii.

DICKSON-YATES—In Benicia, April 12, George R. Dickson to Isabella L. Yates.

GREEN-MERRILL—In this city, April 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, George W. Green, Jr., to Josephine Merrill.

Deaths.

AREY—In this city, April 23, Lida P. Arey, a native of Winterport, Maine, aged 18 years.

BROOKS—In Sacramento, April 21. Leonard P. Brooks, formerly of Eastport, Maine, aged 47 years.

BINGHAM—In this city, April 23, James W. Bingham, a native of New York, aged 47 years 9 months and 5 days.

BALL—In Sacramento, April 23, Eliza M. Ball, aged 50 years 1 month and 11 days.

MERRITT—In Santa Barbara, April 23, Julia I. Merritt, in the 23d year of her age.

LYMAN—At the residence of her brother, Dr. H. M. Lyman, in Chicago, Illinois, Ellen E. Lyman, eldest daughter of Rev. D. B. and Mrs. Lyman, of Hilo, Hawaii, aged 23 years and 3 months. The deceased left the Islands about two years ago.

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Home Circle.

Little Feet.

Two little feet, so small that both may nestle
In one caressing hand—
Two tender feet upon the untried border of Life's
Mysterious land;

These white-rose feet along the doubtful future
Must bear a woman's load;
Alas! since woman has the heaviest burden,
And walks the heaviest road.

Love, for a while, will make the path before them
All dainty, smooth and fair—
Will cull away the brambles, letting only
The roses blossom there.

But when the mother's watchful eyes are shrouded
Away from sight of men,
And these dear feet are left without her guiding,
Who shall direct them then?

Will they go stumbling blindly in the darkness
Of Sorrows tearful shades?
Or find the upland slopes of Peace and Beauty
Whose sunlight never fades?

Will they go toiling upon Ambition's summit,
The common world above?
Or in some nameless vale, securely sheltered,
Walk side by side with Love?

Some feet there be which walk Life's track unwounded,
Which find but pleasant ways;
Some hearts there be to which this life is only
A round of happy days.

But they are few; far more there are who wander
Without a hope or friend—
Who find their journey full of pains and losses,
And long to reach the end.

How shall it be with her, the tender stranger,
Fair faced and gentle-eyed;
Before whose unstained feet the world's rude highway
Stretches so strange and wide?

Ah! who may read the future? For our darling
We crave all blessings sweet,
And pray that He who feeds the crying ravens
Will guide the baby's feet.

—*Florence Percy.*

The Little Soldiers.

"O Lily, look what a big soldier!" said Frankie.

He was standing with his sister, looking at a shop-window, where a good many things were to be seen, and, as he moved away, he caught a view of an officer in uniform. The "big soldier" turned round, and looked at the little boy. He was a tall man, with heavy black beard and whiskers, which made him look quite terrible in Frankie,s eyes; and he shrank back when the soldier walked up to him.

"So you think that I'm a very big soldier, do you?" said the officer, with a bright smile. "Are you a soldier, my litte man?"

"No, Sir," said Frank; "I'm too small."

"Too small for our army—yes; but there is one Captain who wants all the little ones to enlist in His army. The army of the Lord Jesus Christ has many young soldiers in it as small as you. Don't you want to enlist under the Savior's banner?"

Frankie looked up with a smile. He knew very well what the "big soldier" meant. "I do try to be His boy," he said, softly.

"Do you? And will you fight bravely for him?"

"Yes, Sir, I'll try," said little Frankie.

"That is right. And you must remember that a true soldier never deserts his colors, but holds them up before the world, and is never ashamed to own his leader. Good-bye, my brave fellow," and the soldier touched his cap, and with another pleasant smile went away.

"Didn't you feel afraid of him at first, Frankie," said Lily.

"Yes, a little just at first." Frankie was not very willing to say how fast his heart beat when the soldier spoke to him.

"But, as soon as he began to talk about the Lord Jesus, I wasn't afraid of him any more," said Lily: "was you?"

"No; then I knew he wouldn't hurt us, 'cause people that love Jesus always love children too; don't you think so, Lily?"

"O yes," said the little girl, very confidently; "I think they 'most always love everybody. Frankie, let's try to be real, true soldiers in Jesus's army, shall we?"

Frankie said "yes" very heartily, and then the children ran quickly home, hand in hand, to tell their mother about "the big soldier who wanted them to enlist under the banner of the blessed Savior."—*Early Days.*

Honest.

In the good olden days, which our fathers tell us were so much better than these, two unlettered Christian men met to settle accounts, and Mr. Smith found himself owing Mr. Jones fifty-seven dollars and some odd cents.

"No matter about the money, brother, no matter at all," said Jones; "I only wanted to see how we stood, and you can pay me just when you've a mind to"

"Well, I haven't the money by me," said Smith, "but I'll tell you what—I'll give you *my note*, and that will fix it all straight and sure."

"I a'n't a mite afraid to trust you, without a note," quoth Jones; "but if you feel any easier to give me one, why, you can, I suppose."

So after whetting up a pen-knife, and converting a goose quill into a pen; after pouring a few drops of vinegar into the dried up ink-stand; after much rummaging for the disused "letter paper," and after studious consultation of an old arithmetic, as to the proper form of a note, the important paper was at last duly executed, and Jones, having deliberately looked over his friend's writing, and dried it before the open fire, handed the note back to the signer, saying, "Now, brother, you keep the note, so for to see how much you've got to pay."

"Well," said Smith, "I guess I will, for I am the master hand to forget, 'specially if there are odd dollars and cents."

So Smith kept his own note, and when he was ready to pay it, took it to Jones and handed it over with the money, saying,

"And now, brother, you keep the note, so for to show you've got your pay."

Although we may not believe with Pope, that "an honest man's the *noblest* work of God," we would not resist the conviction that these were noble men, or fail to honor such nobility, whenever or wherever found.—*Herbert Newbury.*

Great Circles.

Every mathematician knows that *great circle* is a term for any line passing around the earth so as to divide it into two equal parts. The centre of all great circles is the centre of the earth. The meridians and the equator are great circles. A small portion of a great circle is called a straight line on the earth's surface, or an air line. Such so called straight lines (they are really circular, with the centre four thousand miles beneath our feet) never keep to the same point of the compass unless it be due north and south, or at the equator, and due east and west. A line running continually five, ten, or forty-five degrees north of east would run round and round the earth till it came infinitely near the pole without ever reaching it; for a line cannot hit a point without going straight towards it. Such a line is called a *loxodromic curve.*

If one place be exactly east of another, the nearest course to it would recede from the equator and approach it again. If they are exactly one hundred and eighty degrees apart, and both north of the equator, the nearest course from one to the other would be through the north pole. At a less distance, as from Boston to Japan, the shortest course would begin northwest, and strike Japan while running southwest.

The introduction of steam on the ocean has made great-circle sailing a practical question. The immense stretches on land within the bounds of the Union make the great circle an element of practical calculation, and to overlook it leads to no little error. Instead of speaking of Boston and Japan, I first take places much farther south—Philadelphia and Canton. Ask a Philadelphia child to point towards Canton; if he does not point to the antipodes or the antœci, he will point straight west. In reality the shortest route—the air line—passes through Hudson's Bay. From Philadelphia to San Francisco, a degree further south, the air line comes within about twenty miles of Lake Michigan. Virtually, then, the shortest route from the Atlantic sea-board to San Francisco and all the region north of it passes through Chicago, because it must keep south of Lake Michigan. From Chicago to Canton the line would pass north of the Strait of Fuca, and as this is the southern boundary of British Columbia, this strait, like the southern point on Lake Michigan, must be a northern limit of any practical route. The air line from Fuca to Canton passes through the Alaskan peninsula; the practical route would be therefore crowded south again by this, to pass among or south of the Aleutian Islands. The air line from San Francisco to Japan passes just south of these Islands. Now, as all courses from our seaboard to China and Japan must pass through one of these points or between them, we may safely conclude that an *entrepot* will be established on one of these islands near which they all pass, a half-way house between America and Asia, the post-office for whalers and cod-fishers. Let us assume that this point shall be on Tanaga, west of the middle of the group, but not half-way to Japan, and that all trade between the United States and China and Japan will touch at this island.—*Rev. I. F. Holton.*

The Child and the Berries.

"Look, papa," cried a child, "at the berries I have found."

As his little girl said it she showed her father her basket half full of them.

Why did he start and ask, "Have you eaten any of them my child?"

"No, papa."

"Not one?"

"No, papa, not one!"

He was very pale as though some great sorrow had touched him; but he murmured "Thank God!"

"Give them to me," he said; "every one."

"Every one, papa?"

"Yes, every one; I must fling them all away."

"Fling away my pretty black berries that I took so long to find?"

"Yes, dear child, they are poison."

There were tears in her eyes, but she gave them up; and he dug a deep hole in the garden, flung them in, stamped them to pieces, and buried them.

"Why, what are they?" she asked.

"When he answered he said, "They are the deadly nightshade."

Hast thou, O Father, ever taken away the berries that it took us so long to find? We know thou didst it in mercy; but it was hard to think so then.

Give us faith to trust thee in this, or anything else thou mayest do.

Soda Biscuit.—Three cups of sour milk; one-half cup shortening; three teaspoons of cream tartar; two teaspoons of soda; salt.

Blistered Hands and Feet.—As a remedy against blistering of hands in rowing or fishing, etc., or of feet in walking, the quickest is, lighting a tallow candle and letting the tallow drop into cold water (to purify it, it is said, from salt) then rubbing the tallow on the hands or feet, mixed with brandy or any other strong spirits. For mere tenderness, nothing is better than the above, or vinegar a little diluted with water.

Molasses Cake.—One cup of sour cream; one cup of molasses; one egg; one tablespoon of ginger; one large cup of flour; one teaspoon of soda; one teaspoon cream tartar. Bake quick.

Muffins.—One quart sweet milk; four eggs; lump of butter size of hen's egg; one teacup of yeast; a little salt and flour, enough to make a stiff batter. Let it rise eight hours and bake in rings.

Sponge Cakes.—Six eggs; two cups flour; two cups sugar; one teaspoon soda; three teaspoons cream tartar; four teaspoons hot water.

Tart Crust.—One cup lard; one tablespoon white sugar; white of one egg; three tablespoons of water. If you love nice tart crust, try this.

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will enable us to furnish reliable information to our customers, and they may depend upon receiving from us thorough and careful attention to their business.

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ELASTIC STITCH
FAMILY
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Are the best in Use,
FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

They are more simple and durable easier kept in order, make a stronger and more elastic stitch, a firmer and more beautiful seam than any other. They sew all fabrics from two common spools, require no re-winding of thread, fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation, and though every fifth stitch is cut the seam will not rip.

They Stitch, Hem, Fell, Cord, Bind, Tuck, Quilt, Gather, Braid, and Embroider. No other machine Embroiders, as well as Sews perfectly.

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NEW STYLES
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Combine the most modern and essential improvements.

The attention is requested of Tailors, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, Carriage Trimming, Clothing, and all others requiring the use of the most effective
Lock Stitch Machines,
To these New Styles, which posses unmistakable advantages over all others.

Agents wanted for the sale of the GROVER & BAKER
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In every City and Town not now represented. For terms and circulars apply to
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TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.

A CAFE, CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.
Its Effects are Magical.

IT IS THE UNFAILING REMEDY IN ALL CASES of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three pills.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this

Wonderful Remedial Agent.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements of many years standing, affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with PERFECT SAFETY.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage

One Package,	$1 00.	Postage 6 cents.
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It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in Drugs and Medicines throughout the United States, and by

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
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335 CHESTNUT ST.
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RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the most important Fairs held in the United States in the year 1867. Gold Medals at the American Institute Fair, New York; Mechanics' Association Fair, Lowell; Maryland Institute Fair, Baltimore. Highest Premium at the New York State Fair, at Buffalo, and the Great New England Fair, Providence. At the Fairs held on the Pacific Coast, this Machine has taken EVERY FIRST PREMIUM awarded on Family Sewing Machines in the last FIVE YEARS.

If there is a Florence Sewing Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco that is not giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, it will be attended to WITHOUT EXPRESS CHARGE OR EXPENSE OF ANY KIND TO THE OWNER.

SAM'L HILL,
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111 MONTGOMERY STREET,
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USE
GEORGE W. LAIRD'S
BLOOM OF YOUTH
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION.
Renders the skin soft, smooth, clear and beautiful. Will remove Tan, Freckles, and all other discolorations. Sold at all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers everywhere.



Everybody Rides in the
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76 Cars Regularly Running.
Advertising in Ten Cars, $5 per Month.

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SPRING STOCK.
LARGEST IN THE CITY.

IMMENSE INVOICES, PER SHIPS JOHN TUCKER, Sapphire, Sea Serpent, Nestor, Conquest, Endeavour, Osceola, Industry, H. G. Hall, Winged Arrow, St. Charles, and others.

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FINE STREET.

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WM. ROALFE,
DEALER IN
OYSTERS, CLAMS,
And All Kinds of Shell Fish.
H. STUHR, ASSISTANT
STALLS Nos. 40, 41 and 42,
CALIFORNIA MARKET,
Entrance on California Street
Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to

JOHN G. BRAY. W. A. BRAY.
BRAY & BROTHER,
Commission Merchants,
Corner Front and Clay Streets,
SOLE AGENTS OF ALVISO FLOUR.

PERRY DAVIS'
Vegetable Pain-Killer
IS THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINE EXTANT.



THE PAIN KILLER is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.
THE PAIN KILLER is both an Internal and External Remedy.
THE PAIN KILLER should be used at the first manifestation of Cold or Cough.
THE PAIN KILLER—Don't fail to keep it in the house ready for use.
THE PAIN KILLER Is good for Sprains and Bruises. Try it.
THE PAIN KILLER cures the Toothache.
THE PAIN KILLER Is a favorite with all classes.
THE PAIN KILLER Will cure Chilblains.
THE PAIN KILLER Will cure Cholera Morbus.
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THE PAIN KILLER Is the Great Family Medicine of the age.
THE PAIN KILLER can be bought of your Druggist or Grocer.
THE PAIN KILLER Will cure Painters' Colic.
THE PAIN KILLER Is good for Scalds and Burns.
THE PAIN KILLER Has the Verdict of the People in its favor.
THE PAIN KILLER Gives Universal Satisfaction.
THE PAIN KILLER—Beware of IMITATIONS and COUNTERFEITS
THE PAIN KILLER Is almost certain cure for *CHOLERA*, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease, than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent or Skilful Physicians. In India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the *PAIN KILLER* is considered, by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, *A SURE REMEDY.*
THE PAIN KILLER—each Bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use.
THE PAIN KILLER is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

Perry Davis & Son,
Proprietors,
74 High Street, Providence, R. I.
380 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada East.
17 Southampton Row, London, Eng.

Allen's Lung Balsam!
THE REMEDY FOR CURING
Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup,
Diseases of the Throat,
Bronchitis, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Its action is expectorant, alternate, sudorific, sedative, diaphoretic, and diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the

Secretions and Purifies the Blood,

heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect, that it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the *most confirmed cases of consumption!* It is warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies) or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. It is warranted to be

Perfectly Harmless

to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by consumption, when

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

will prevent it, if only taken in time.

We copy the following interesting letter from Dr. Harris to the Middlebury, Vt., *Register:*

Mr. Editor: It is only to subserve the interests of humanity that I request a short space in your valuable paper, to inform the public what Allen's Lung Balsam is sure to do. Two years ago I was attacked with a severe cold; it settled in my throat, which so affected the organs of speech that I could not speak aloud for nearly six weeks. I got through the winter coughing nights almost incessantly, with cold night-sweats, with increased irritation which extended into the Bronchial tubes and which kept me coughing all summer. I was at Shoreham on a professional visit the past October, when the "good Samaritan" came along introducing Allen's Lung Balsam into New England. I procured a bottle and took it according to directions and found immediate relief. I have now taken two bottles, which has entirely cured me. For the last two years or during the time of my affliction I was in a state of constipation which the Balsam has most effectually regulated. No family should be without this valuable medicine. I see by the Western papers that the physicians of Cincinnati (where the medicine is manufactured) are introducing it into their practice, and I have no doubt it will soon become a classical remedial agent for the cure of all diseases of the throat, Bronchial tubes, and the lungs.

NATHANIEL HARRIS, M. D., Dentist.
Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 16, 1866.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

The great remedy for the cure of

Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs.

The result of its use is a proof of its great value. The extraordinary healing properties of this remedy are experienced by all those who have used it. Their testimony will be found in a pamphlet, which can be had of the agents where the medicine is for sale.

Coughs and Colds,

however distressing, are broken up in an incredibly short time, by causing a specific influence on the lungs, so that the matter and phlegm are easily expectorated.

Allen's Lung Balsam

contains no Opium in any form. It is perfectly harmless for the most delicate child. It is everywhere in good demand and gives good satisfaction.

Read the Following!

Stanley & Skinner, Chippewa Falls, Wis., write: "We have just had a call for Allen's Lung Balsam, and find we are entirely out. We wish you would send a good supply, as it is getting to be one of the necessary institutions of the country. It sells well, and gives entire satisfaction to those using it."

Voice from Connecticut.

F. L. Allen, a well-known Druggist, of New London, Conn., writes us that Allen's Lung Balsam is favorably received by those afflicted with

Coughs or Lung Disease.

He says: "I have retailed nearly four dozen bottles over my counter, and it has given good satisfaction."

☞ It is a good remedy. Try it.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

JOHN TAYLOR & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
ASSAYERS' MATERIALS,
Druggists' Glassware and Sundries,
PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCKS, Etc.
512 and 514 Washington Street,
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J. M. STOCKMAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
Patterns and Models,
(Over W. T. Garratt's Brass Foundry,)
S. E. Cor. Mission and Fremont Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
F. E. WEYGANT,
HAVING SOLD HIS ENTIRE INTEREST IN THE Tremont House, Jackson street, is now prepared to devote his whole attention to his patrons at the well known
"INTERNATIONAL,"
Jackson Street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

This House has lately had extensive additions, and a thorough renovation, including new beds, which make it one of the largest (AND BEING CONDUCTED ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES) the most quiet and best appointed Hotel on the Pacific Coast.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH HOUSE ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.

Persons arriving on Boats or Cars will always find the INTERNATIONAL COACH in readiness to convey them to the House, Free of Charge. mar8



The peculiar taint or infection which we call Scrofula lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in Ayer's American Almanac, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all druggists every where.

CRANE & BRICHAM,
SAN FRANCISCO.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Farm and Garden.

Don't Leave the Farm.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you,
Come near, I would whisper low—
You are thinking of leaving the homestead;
Don't be in a hurry to go.
The city has many attractions,
But think of the vices and sins;
When once in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the course downward begins.

You talk of the mines of Australia,—
They're wealthy in gold, without doubt;
But ah! there is gold on the farm, boys,
If only you'll shovel it out.
The mercantile life is a hazard,
The goods are first high and then low;
Better risk the old farm awhile longer,
Don't be in a hury to go!

The great busy West has inducements,
And so has the busiest mart,
But wealth is not made in a day, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to start!
The bankers and brokers are wealthy,
They take in their thousands or so;
Ah! think of the frauds and deception,
Don't be in a hurry to go!

The farm is the safest and surest,
The orchards are loaded to-day;
You're free as the air of the mountains,
And monarch of all you survey.
Better stay on the farm awhile longer,
Though profits come in rather slow,
Remember you've nothing to risk, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to go!

CLARA F. BERRY.

The Raspberry.

The following selections are from "Fuller's Small Fruit Culturalist," published by O. Judd & Co., No. 245 Broadway N. Y.:

Growing from the seed is only to be recommended for the purpose of producing new varieties, as this, like most other fruits, does not reproduce similar varieties by seed. The larger portion of the varieties of the raspberry in cultivation produce suckers from the root. This manner of propagation being a natural one, we take advantage of it, and not only allow the plants to produce a plant thus increasing the number many fold.

In the same manner any plant that produces suckers readily, as the blackberry, cherry, &c., may be readily propagated by cuttings of the roots. These cuttings are usually made in the fall, but may be made in the spring. With some varieties, as the "purple cone," and Doolittle black cap," layering is practiced. The tips of the canes bend down and are covered with earth, when they take root.

When varieties do not sucker readily the roots are severed by thrusting a spade into the ground, but not turning over the soil, then covering the surface with a liberal top dressing of manure. The roots remaining in the ground will usually throw up an abundance of suckers and make excellent plants.

The canes are bienial—that is, are produced one year and bear fruit the next;—thus we never have three or four years old plants, as with trees or vines.

Clean cultivation is important, because if the plants become choked with grass and weeds it will check their growth and the plant will suffer. Very little pruning is necessary, except to cut out close to the ground all the old canes just after fruiting. Then the bearing canes should be headed back, which makes them stocky and better able to support the fruit. By cutting the entire plants back to the ground they will produce a crop in the fall.

A good trellis is made by driving stakes twenty feet, and stretching wire to tie the canes to.

This very important and much neglected fruit should be in every garden in the country. They are seldom affected by any of the diseases incident to other fruits, are of little trouble, and when once planted will last for many years.

Truffles.

Very little has hitherto been written about the truffle, and we look in vain for any account of its habitat or methods of propagation in botanical works. In scientific treatises it is classed in the ranks of the esculent fungi, like the mushroom, and is named the "Tuber cibarium." "There are few of nature's productions," says an English authority, "so extraordinary as this family of the fungi; and in no other country than our own are there so many varieties of the class to be seen, with their curious shapes, their beautiful colors, and their fairy rings, springing up like magic after a night's rain or a damp day." Unlike the mushroom, this strange fungus is propagated *under* the surface of the soil. They are found where the soil is black, loamy, mixed with flint, or is composed of chalk and clay. They grow close to the roots of large trees, and seem to be propagated by the partial decay of their long fibrous roots, and nourished by the drippings from their branches. They are found in shrubberies, plantations and woods, and sometimes in banks and ditches, but always where trees abound, beneath them or at a little distance from their stems. They grow in rings or clusters of six or seven round each tree. "Nor will they flourish beneath every kind of tree, but frequent the oak, the lime and cedar, and appear specially to love the beech, since wherever that tree grows with the richest luxuriance the truffles are found in the greatest abundance, and of the best quality."

The usual season when truffles are found in England is the month of September, but their appearance depends very much upon the state of the weather. In a dry season the truffle hunter will not look for them before October or November, and until sufficient rain has fallen for their production. In favorable situations and in damp weather they will grow in a few days. They will increase from a quarter to half a pound in weight, and in rainy seasons they will sometimes reach a pound, while they measure from four to six inches in circumference.

The truffle resembles externally, a rugged knot of an old oak, or a piece of decayed wood. This is the large truffle. There is another kind well known to the truffler, though ignored in scientific accounts, called the red truffle, on account of its color, and is of the size of a pea, and equal in flavor to the larger kind. The larger truffle, when examined through the microscope, is found grained with fibrous lines, and is of a firm, tough texture, white in color when young, and growing darker until its ripeness is shown by becoming entirely black.

As the truffle grows under ground there would be some difficulty in finding it were it not for the fact that, before it is cooked, it possesses a peculiar odor—so powerful and so peculiar that no imposition can be practiced in its commerce. The raw truffles, when ripe and fit to eat, posess this pungent and oppressive odor, which will pervade the whole house; and they must be boiled or stewed, when this odor will disappear.

This peculiar perfume is nearly imperceptible to the human senses when the fungus is growing beneath the soil; and for this reason the truffle gatherer is assisted in search for them by a peculiar breed of dogs that are trained for this purpose. "Clever little dogs they are, and trained from puppyhood to hunt the truffle out by the nose, and then scratch it up with their long sharp claws. It is curious and interesting to watch the powers of nose possessed by these small dogs; how directly they perceive the odor of the hidden truffle: they rush to the place, straight as a dart, even at twenty yards distance." —*Horticulturalist.*

Preserving Eggs.

No egg is fresh that will shake; this is because it has lost some of its albumen. No egg has ever been preserved over a month that will not shake, except it be air-roofed, which is a term not generally understood, and is a new process. The egg has been coated with every conceivable composition, even in solid stone, and galvanized, yet the watery material escapes. The philosophy of this is that there is air in the egg before it is treated, and this uniting its oxygen and carbon produces decomposition by carbonic acid gas, the yellow of the egg first breaking, then follows the destruction. Eggs are naturally designed to last as long as the hen requires to get her brood, and the life germ can be preserved a few weeks—seven or eight—but no longer. The egg itself may be kept in a preserved state for two years by greasing with butter, oil or lard, but from the time it is thus put up to the end of two years it will daily loose its albumen by transpiration, and while its carbonic acid escapes to a certain extent, the egg meat will be reduced two-thirds, and will shake. For culinary purposes they will do well. But we want a whole egg, not a half one and we want them fresh. Butter and lard and suet have been used for half a century, still nothing has recommended itself over the liming system in a commercial point of view. The theory has always been, and still is, that to keep an egg fresh the air must be excluded. It is the only philosophical treatment of it that can be made. Externally kept from the air, the latter is powerless to do harm, but the air inside no mortal can prevent, and that alone in time will decompose the egg.—*Scientific American*

A New Idea.

Some wise, or otherwise man has asserted that if logs are so sawed that the cut for boards shall run east and west, as the tree stood, there will be no warping. The grain of the north side of a tree, he says is more compact than that on the south side, and when the two classes of wood are in the same board there is a greater liability to warp.

That will do for a speculation, but it reminds us of an eccentric man in Grafton county who may recognize this item. He was told by a quack that the bark of a certain species of tree would act as an emetic, if stripped upward; but as cathatic if stripped downward. "Yes," said he, "I have no doubt about it. I once tried it, and pealed the bark around the trees, and it produced such an interior whirling and twisting that I had to take a second dose peeled in the reverse direction, to restore an equilibrium."—*N. H. Mirror and Farmer.*

HOW TO SET A HEN.—We have found the most convenient way to set hens was to get a common tea-chest or box, put a portable sloping roof to it, made of a few pieces of board. Cut a hole at one end, like that for a dog-kennel. In front of this put a wire pen or a frame made of lathes. Provide the hen with food and water daily, and you need not be under anxiety about your hen leaving her eggs; she cannot get out, and will return on the eggs, if really broody, in a very short time. In this way you would have them entirely under your command. When the chickens are hatched, I find these same boxes answer every purpose; only in wet weather, if a shed cannot be had, they must have the frame covered with canvas or boards.—*Stock Journal.*

WATER FOR POULTRY.—One of the desirable, as well as necessary things where fowls are kept confined, is a constant supply of clean water. A very good "fountain" for this purpose is described by the New England Farmer. It is a common jug set in a pan, or dish, a trifle larger in circumference than the jug. The jug is filled or partly filled with water, and tightly corked. A small perforation is made in the bottom of the jug, through which the water gradually flows into the dish or pan in which it is placed, so as to secure a fresh and constant supply for the poultry. The same object may be obtained by the use of a glass bottle filled with water and supported in an erect position, with the neck or nozzle near the bottom of a dish or trough, beneath the surface of the water.

J. C. SPENCER'S FRAGRANT SAPOINE



FOR CLEANSING, WHITENING & PRESERVING THE TEETH.

THIS DELIGHTFUL COMPOUND, so highly and delicately flavored by its own ingredients, is a most elegant Toilet Article, the most pleasant and convenient dentrifice in use.

It CLEANSES, WHITENS, and PRESERVES the Teeth, prevents aching and arrests decay, removes tartar, scurf, acid accumulations, and all offensive substances from them. It prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums; induces a healthy action and consequent firmness and brightness of color; imparts a delightful and refreshing feeling to the mouth; corrects disagreeable odors arising from decayed teeth, use of tobacco, billious or acid stomachs, making it really such a TOILET LUXURY as to insure its daily use by both children and adults, a practice so essential for the preservation of the teeth and health of the gums.

SAPOINE is an invaluable agent in sickness, particularly in cases of Fever or languishing illness. A few drops added to a little water and agitated well in the mouth will remove the feverish coatings, bad taste and dryness, leaving the mouth cool and refreshed for a number of hours, which can be repeated as often as necessary.

Sold by all Druggists on the Pacific Coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Drug Importers of San Francisco and Sacramento.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.
DRUGGISTS
AGENTS FOR
J. WALKER'S
VEGETABLE RENOVATING
VINEGAR BITTERS.

A NEW AND GREAT DISCOVERY!

A Certain Cure for all Diseases to which the Human Family are Subject, if taken in time.

MR. WALKER WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that he has found a certain cure in the Vegetable Kingdom, in his travels among the Indians, for every disease that the human family is subject to, without the aid of calomel or any other mineral medicines. It is an infallible remedy for every disease, either for man, woman or child—and especially women. It is a perfect renovator of the system, by carrying off every particle of poisonous matter, wherein the old are made young, and the pale and sallow will become fresh and vigorous.

No family should be without them. $100 will be given for an Incurable case, where the Lungs are not too far gone or the bones are not destroyed by Minerals and other ways. Let no one despair, for it has cured hundreds after their physicians had given them up.

JOSEPH WALKER, Proprietor.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., General Agents,
Corner of Pine and Sansome Streets.
San Francisco, Cal.

SAFETY FRICTION MATCHES.

We are Wholesale Agents for the San Francisco Precussion Match Company. They are warranted to ignite in all climates, and are put up in wood, paper and tin cases and convenient packages, for the use of families, saloons, hotels, parlor and pocket matches. Dealers will find it to their interest to purchase these matches.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists, San Francisco.

DUTTON & McEWEN,
DEALERS IN
HAY AND GRAIN,
PIER NUMBER SEVEN
Stewart Street, near Mission,
San Francisco, Cal.
HENRY DUTTON, JR., B. McEWEN. jan16tf

WILLIAM TRUMBULL,
MANUFACTURER OF
SADDLES AND HARNESS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT MADE FROM BEST MAterials constantly on hand. Manufacturing and repairing done promptly and neatly, on reasonable terms. Country trade respectfully solicited.
Northwest corner of Davis and Commercial streets, San Francisco, Cal. ap24-tf

C. F. HAYWARD,
(Late of Main & Winchester,)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS AND SADDLERY,
jan23 No. 305 BATTERY STREET.

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.,
Successors to CAMERON, WHITTIER & CO. and FULLER & HEATHER.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, and Window Glass,
Sole Agents for French and Belgian Plate Glass Companies, Pacific Glue Company, and Kunitz's Santa Cruz Glue.
21 and 23 Front Street, Corner of Pine,
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E. P. SANFORD,
APOTHECARY,
Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth Sts.,
OAKLAND, CAL.

THE BUCKEYE.



The Best Harvester in the World!

WALTER N. HAWLEY & CO.
No. 108 and 110 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco,
Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast for the Celebrated
BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER

Which is considered the Premium Machine for both MOWING AND REAPING, and is far in advance of all others, having obtained the Gold Medal at the State Fair in New York.

We have two sizes of MOWERS and two sizes of REAPERS.

ALSO,
BUCKEYE SELF RAKING REAPER.

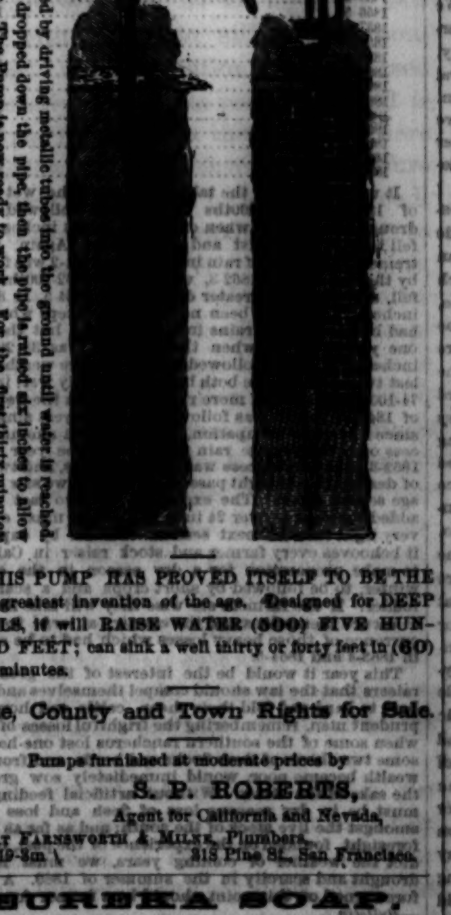
The RAKE has been thoroughly tested at the East, and pronounced a decided success, and we will warrant them to the fullest extent.

Manufacturers' Agents for the Celebrated
Sweepstakes Threshors,
Made by C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio.
Also, Genuine
HAINES' HEADERS,
manufactured at Pekin, Illinois, with important improvements for the California market.
ALSO,
McCormick's Hand-Raking Reapers,
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AND
Easterly & Ball's Reapers,
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and a full assortment of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
of all kinds, and a complete stock of
HARDWARE.
WALTER N. HAWLEY & CO.
No. 108 and 110 Front Street,
(Between California and Pine) SAN FRANCISCO.

JAS. LINFORTH. E. B. RAIL. F. D. KELLOGG.
LINFORTH, KELLOGG & RAIL,
SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
HARDWARE,
Agricultural Implements,
AND MINING TOOLS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Front Street, near Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AVERY'S
GREAT
NATIONAL PUMP
AND WELL.

This Well is formed by driving metallic tubes into the ground until water is reached. The valves are then dropped down the pipe, then the pipe is raised six inches to allow free ingress of water. The Pump is now ready to work. For the first thirty minutes we draw up earth, etc., till a vacuum is formed, which makes the Well.



THIS PUMP HAS PROVED ITSELF TO BE THE greatest invention of the age. Designed for DEEP WELLS, it will RAISE WATER (500) FIVE HUNDRED FEET; can sink a well thirty or forty feet in (60) sixty minutes.

State, County and Town Rights for Sale.

Pumps furnished at moderate prices by
S. P. ROBERTS,
Agent for California and Nevada,
AT FARNSWORTH & MILNE, Plumbers,
dec19-3m 318 Pine St., San Francisco.

EUREKA SOAP.

THIS SOAP IS WHITE AND HARD, AND HAS double the amount of washing qualities that are found in any other Soap; therefore, it is the most economical Soap in use. It is SUPERIOR FOR WASHING FLANNELS, CAMBRICS, SILKS, etc., and to remove INK AND ALL FRUIT STAINS.

ALSO,
EUREKA IMPROVED
WASHING POWDERS,
superior to any other manufactured, as they are made from Scented Soap.
SOLD BY JOBBERS AND GROCERS.
Office Eureka Soap Co., [illegible] Sacramento St.,
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JOHN G. HODGE & CO.,
329 & 331 Sansome St., Cor. Sacramento,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Stationery,
BLANK BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WRAPPING PAPER,
PAPER BAGS, ETC.
☞ Prompt attention given to Orders from the Country. Banks, Insurance Offices and Counting Houses supplied.
Blank Books Made to Order.

IMPORTANT TO
Milkmen,
Dairymen, and
Stock-Raisers.

FLAX SEED OIL CAKE MEAL!!

SAN FRANCISCO, October, 1867.

We are now prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, Flax Seed Oil Cake Meal, and we beg to call your attention to its value as an article of feed for Milch Cows, Beef Cattle, Horses, Mules, and Sheep. Its effect on Milch Cows is to very greatly increase the yield and richness of milk—also improving it for any purpose for which milk is used, making it invaluable for Dairymen.

For Beef Cattle, it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy, and of much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed, and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

For Horses, a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled, or injured by overdriving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves, or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness, evenness, and glossiness of the hair.

For Sheep, there is no article of feed known that produces such fine mutton, or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

All animals partake of it with great avidity. It is particularly valuable for Milch Cows at the time of, as well as before and after, calving. A suitable quantity for Milch Cows, at the commencement, is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone, or mixed with any other food, generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It will improve it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool-growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of great value, and producing results eminently satisfactory.

At present price, ($30 per ton) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, and $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven, for a long time, to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being equal to three tons of bran.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Address
PACIFIC LINSEED OIL
AND LEAD WORKS,
Care of L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
nov21-3m

GEORGE F. SILVESTER,
SEEDSMAN.
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
Vegetable, Flower, Field, Fruit, and
Tree Seeds, Garden Tools,
Plants, Trees,
Etc., Etc.
NO. 317 WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

KELSEY'S NURSERIES,
IN OAKLAND.

THESE LONG ESTABLISHED NURSERIES ARE fully stocked for the present planting season of
APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES,
APRICOTS, NECTARINES, ALMONDS,
FIGS, GRAPES, RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES,
CURRANTS, STRAWBERRIES,
RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, ETC.
ALSO,
Shade and Ornamental Trees.
My assortment cannot be excelled.
OAKLAND, Jan. 24, 1868. W. F. KELSEY.

PACIFIC IRON WORKS
FIRST STREET,
San Francisco, January 1, 1865.

At the above long-established Works, we continue to
Manufacture
STATIONARY AND MARINE
STEAM ENGINES,
QUARTZ, FLOUR, AND SAW MILL WORK,
PUMPING AND HOISTING MACHINERY,
VARNEY'S, WHEELER'S and other kinds
—OF—
Amalgamating Pans,
STEAM BOILERS, WATER PIPE,
And other similar work.
Exclusive Manufacturers of the Celebrated
BRYAN BATTERY,
AND
GREEN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINE.
Particular attention is invited to this Engine, which, as a FUEL SAVER, is superior to any other manufactured in the United States.

Within the last twelve months we have added very largely to our former very liberal facilities for turning out the best description of work, with dispatch. Our prices will be as low as they can possibly be made consistently with our purpose to allow none but first-class work to leave our establishment.

jan5-tf GODDARD & CO.

W. H. HOWLAND. H. B. ANGELL. R. T. KING. CYRUS PALMER.
Miners' Foundry and Machine Works,
235 and 259 First Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HORIZONTAL
High Pressue Steam Engines,
Constructed on the most approved principle for the economization of fuel.
BOILERS of all kinds, made of the best Iron.
STEAMBOAT, Locomotive, Traction, Hoisting, Agricultural and Pumping ENGINES.
WATER WHEELS, Breast or Overshot, Center Discharge Jonval Turbine, Tangential Turbine, and other descriptions.
QUARTZ MILLS of five Stamps and upwards, carefully designed, plans made, and the machinery built to correspond. PROSPECTING BATTERY of two stamps, with iron frame, which can be easily transported from place to place. MORTARS, high, low, or in sections. Stamp Shoes and Dies of the best white Iron. Stamp Heads, Gibbed Tappets, Cams, of the best form. Wood Pulleys, Guide Boxes, Screens of the best Russian Iron.
GRINDERS AND AMALGAMATORS, Combination, Wheeler's, Wheeler & Randall's, Hepburn & Peterson's, and Hopkins'. SEPARATORS, Concentrators, Retorts, Ingot Molds, Roasting Furnace Mountings, Arastra Gearing, Hydraulic Hose, and Distributors.
MINING MACHINERY.—Hoisting Engines, with Friction or Spur Gear, for Hemp or Wire Rope; Pit Head Pulleys; Safety Hooks and Cages.
CORNISH, and other PUMPS; Pump Mountings.
SUGAR MACHINERY.—Horizontal Sugar Mills, for Steam, Water, or Cattle Power, with or without Cane and Trash Carriers and Liquor Pumps; Steam Clarifiers; Evaporating Pans, Blow Ups, etc., etc.
WOOD CUTTING and SAWING MACHINERY, every description, for all purposes.
FLOUR MILL MACHINERY, with all the latest improvements.
Petroleum Retorts, Oil Well Boring Machinery, Paper Mills, Powder Mills, Pile Drivers, Rice, Malt, and Bark Mills. Horse Powers, Ship Castings, Architectural and Agricultural Castings, Spur and Bevel Gears, Belt Pulleys Car Wheels, Sheave Wheels, Shafting and Boxes.
PLANS and ESTIMATES for every description of Machinery on application.
Illustrated Circular, for 1866, sent free on application.
ap19-1stf

UNION IRON WORKS,
CORNER OF
First and Mission Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Founded in 1849.

These Works embrace IRON and BRASS FOUNDRY MACHINE SHOP, BOILER SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP, PATTERN SHOP, PATTERN ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, MINERAL CABINET, and REDUCTION and AMALGAMATING WORKS.

Owing to their superior facilities, these Works are enabled to furnish, at short notice, all kinds of Machinery, Heavy Forgings, Boilers, Marine Work, Stationary Work, LOCOMOTIVES, (made a specialty) and all kinds of Rail road Fittings; Quartz Mills and Quartz Machinery of best and latest improved patterns; Hoisting and Pumping Machinery, Hydraulic Machinery, Booth's Hydraulic Distributors, (the best and cheapest in use) Wheeler & Randall's Excelsior Pans, Wheeler's (flat bottom) Pans, Belding's Pans, Wheeler & Randall's Settlers, Belding's Settlers, Fountain Settlers, Standard Settlers, Hendy's Concentrators, and Wheeler & Randall's Concentrators.

ORES WORKED FREE OF CHARGE.

Plans of Machinery furnished and advice given in Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

H. J. BOOTH & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
H. J. BOOTH,
GEO. W. PRESCOTT,
IRVING M. SCOTT. feb14

PACIFIC BARREL AND KEG FACTORY.

HAVING NOW IN OPERATION EXTENsive and improved machinery for the manufacture of Barrels and Kegs, are prepared to contract at low rates for supplies of such stock as may be required.

Will also contract for STAVE TIMBER of different kinds, delivered here or at any shipping point in the interior or upon the coast.

Orders and communications to be addressed to
FLINT, PEABODY & CO.,
Agents Pacific Barrel and Keg Company,
408 California street.

J. ROOME LEWIS. J. M. NEVILLE.
BAGS AND BAGGING MATERIALS
ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & NEVILLE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR BAGS, Hand and Machine Sewed.
GRAIN BAGS, Hand and Machine Sewed—all sizes.
Ore, Bean, Wool, Coffee, Sugar, Spice, Salt, Mail and SEAMLESS BAGS.
TENTS, AWNINGS, CEILINGS, Wagon and Buggy Covers, on hand and made to order.
BURLAPS, HESSIANS, Cream Linens, and Osnaburgs, in lots to suit.
Clay Street Bag Factory, 113 Clay Street
oct26m SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PACIFIC.

From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

Commercial Intelligence.

Our harvest prospects continue to be of the most cheering character; the weather thus far during the current month has been well adapted to the growing crops. In some localities Haying has commenced; in others Barley is nearly ready for the sickle, while the Wheat harvest is rapidly drawing nigh. These have their legitimate influence upon the markets of the day, causing considerable depression in prices. Grain receipts from the interior are yet liberal, while from Oregon there appears to be a steady flow of Flour and other provisions, stocks of which are now accumulating, causing some anxiety on the part of large holders to realize. Others, not content with current rates, prefer shipping to New York and Boston for their own account. There are few Flour buyers in market, and rates quoted are largely nominal; Barley droops in price as the period for harvesting approaches. Oats, being in limited supply, are well sustained. Potatoes of choice quality are scarce, but inferior are superabundant. Onions are in short supply, commanding extreme rates. Hay is the turn cheaper, as the new crop will soon come into competition therewith. Dairy products arrive freely, meeting a good market. Wool is rapidly coming forward; a few of the large growers are preparing to ship to Boston and New York, as has been the custom in past seasons; present prices are somewhat irregular. Hides and Tallow find free buyers.

The Live Yankee from Oregon, just at hand, brings for cargo 3,865 qr sks Flour, 2,477 sks Wheat, 1,818 sks Oats, and 177 hf bbls Dried Apples. Besides, the Ajax sailed from Portland on the 27th inst. for this port with 23,051 qr sks Flour, 5,526 sks Wheat and 2,239 bxs Apples. The steamship Orizaba, from the lower coast, brings up 785 sks Corn, 375 bxs Oranges, 284 bales Wool, 129 pipes Wine, 70 Hides, etc.

The following is a statement of the Receipts of Domestic Produce in this market for the nine days ending April 28th, and the total for the past three years, from July 1st to the corresponding date each year.

Articles of Produce.	April 20th, 1868, to April 28, '68.	July 1st, 1867, to April 28, '68.	July 1st, 1866, to April 27, '67.	July 1st, 1865, to April 27, '66.
Flour, qr sks	10,272	939,441	953,540	588,426
Wheat, sks	33,643	4,832,745	4,639,146	1,934,693
Barley, sks	14,338	524,922	578,219	938,946
Oats, sks	924	207,788	34,099	318,229
Potatoes, sks	13,469	548,693	499,323	455,659
Corn, sks	1,489	26,494	19,703	37,914
Rye, sks	385	4,397	5,606	2,609
Buckwheat, sks	132	2,577	1,832	1,902
Beans, sks	1,462	41,518	33,003	43,004
Bran, sks	1,735	49,046	59,538	53,343
Hay, bales	6,547	227,837	185,340	207,512

Exports of Breadstuffs from this port from July 1st to April 28th, inclusive:

To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, 100-lb sks.
New York	105,262	338,579
Boston	8,759	7,724
Great Britain	38,718	3,191,032
China and Japan	63,973	19,543
Guam	2,667	....
Pernambuco	2,600	....
Valparaiso	10,671	....
Callao	14,036	12,224
Rio de Janeiro	22,810	....
Montevideo	11,833	....
France	....	47,901
Other countries	51,931	28,014
Totals	333,260	3,645,017

We submit herewith several interesting tables, the first comprising a full exhibit of our total exports of breadstuff to Great Britain since 1860 to date, nothing having been shipped prior to that year, as follows:

	Wheat, ctls.	Flour, bbls.
1860	458,485	36,275
1861	1,022,664	70,945
1862	560,483	8,582
1863	844,022	12,200
1864	279,067	286
1865	30,706	....
1866	1,047,251	14,445
1867	3,786,607	43,947
1868 (to date)	857,909	33,567
Total	8,887,206	220,247

Detailed statement of Wheat exports to the United Kingdom since January 1, 1868, with the name of vessel attached:

Cleared.	Vessel.	Destination.	Centals.	Value.
Jan. 6	Matterhorn	Liverpool	30,000	$81,002
Jan. 7	Therese	Cork	12,056	31,344
Jan. 11	Valentina	Cork	8,692	23,683
Jan. 13	Brewster	Liverpool	22,295	63,967
Jan. 13	Birkby	Liverpool	21,829	56,918
Jan. 13	Wealth of Nations	Liverpool	39,842	103,589
Jan. 16	Alice M. Minott	Liverpool	35,267	91,695
Jan. 17	Santa Lucia	Liverpool	17,859	48,425
Jan. 18	Thomas S. Stowe	Liverpool	16,365	42,550
Jan. 21	Cleopatra	Liverpool	32,442	88,424
Jan. 21	Derby	Liverpool	30,586	79,525
Jan. 22	Beatrice	Liverpool	18,011	48,631
Jan. 25	Intrepid	Liverpool	27,914	75,366
Jan. 30	Queen of the East	Liverpool	34,809	102,785
Jan. 30	Anne Mary	Liverpool	22,501	64,511
Jan. 31	Calabar	Liverpool	16,180	44,247
Feb. 1	Hansa	Liverpool	31,759	90,145
Feb. 1	General McClellan	Liverpool	24,499	72,500
Feb. 3	Imperial	Cork	29,834	82,500
Feb. 6	Mallard	Liverpool	18,389	51,639
Feb. 7	Nereid	Cork	17,614	48,439
Feb. 7	Colorado	Liverpool	30,355	81,959
Feb. 10	Stormy Petrel	Liverpool	16,066	44,082
Feb. 12	Premier	Liverpool	30,671	83,983
Feb. 12	Linda	Cork	13,926	37,600
Feb. 12	Good Hope	Liverpool	32,301	97,746
Feb. 20	Mathilda	Cork	4,583	14,000
Feb. 21	Guardian	Liverpool	29,129	79,310
Feb. 28	W. H. Prescott	Liverpool	48,503	148,618
March 4	Black Watch	Cork	17,211	50,010
March 6	Viscata	Liverpool	32,731	90,885
March 13	Prof. Airy	Liverpool	9,396	27,825
March 17	Osceola	Liverpool	34,390	101,278
April 7	Coldstream	Liverpool	20,174	52,452
April 27	Sylhet	Liverpool	9,910	27,519
April 28	Lady Bird	Liverpool	9,822	27,275
Total			857,909	$2,389,419

Exports of Flour to the United Kingdom from January 1st, 1868, to date:

Cleared.	Vessel.	Destination.	Barrels.	Value.
Jan. 6	Matterhorn	Liverpool	4,000	$28,250
Jan. 25	Intrepid	Liverpool	3,000	21,000
Feb. 1	Gen. McClellan	Liverpool	10,376	80,200
Feb. 7	Nereid	Cork	2,000	14,000
Feb. 20	Voyager	Gibralter	3,035	21,245
Feb. 20	Mathilda	Cork	812	6,400
Feb. 21	Guardian	Liverpool	2,000	14,000
March 13	Professor Airy	Liverpool	2,115	13,497
March 17	Osceola	Liverpool	1,029	7,666
March 27	Sylhet	Liverpool	2,600	17,672
March 28	Lady Bird	Liverpool	2,600	17,672
Total			33,567	$243,602

It will be observed that we have included in the above statement the Voyager's cargo of 7,445 bbls Flour to the Mediterranean.

The Vallejo Elevator Company been has formed for the purpose of erecting a grain elevator and warehouse at the railroad terminus at Vallejo, with a capital of $500,000. I. Friedlander, D. W. C. Rice, J. B. Frisbie, J. M. Rider and O. Haskins, are the Trustees. The company will be incorporated in Solano county.

The exports for the past eight days have been as follows: The Montana, for New York via Panama, had 4,250 bbls Flour, 351 bales Wool, etc., valued at $92,086; Sylhet, for Liverpool, carried 2,600 bbls Flour, 9,910 ctls Wheat, 20 tons Manganese Ore, 800 flks Quicksilver, etc., valued at $69,531; Lady Bird, for same port, with 2,600 bbls Flour, 9,822 ctls Wheat, 1,700 flks Quicksilver, valued at $95,979; Idaho, for Honolulu, had a full cargo of assorted merchandise, valued at $42,495; J. W. Seaver had for Petropaulowski, 645 bbls Flour, 450 cs Bread, 60 tons Salt, etc., valued at $17,117, and for Amoor River, 69 tons Salt, valued at $254; Rival, for Victoria, had 745 ctls Barley, 1,550 mats Rice, Tea, Sugar, Provisions, etc., valued at $22,174; Sierra Nevada, for Mexican ports, carried a miscellaneous cargo, valued at $37,288; Montana had for Panama 385 bbls Flour, 134 sks Potatoes, etc., valued at $3,213, and for Acapulco 10 bales Gunny Bags, valued at $488.

FLOUR—The export demand of late has been exceedingly limited, with but a light local requirement. Prices, in consequence, are altogether nominal; city millers, however, manage to keep up their jobbing prices astonishingly, say $7 25@7 75 for Family and Bakers' Extra, while for export some parties offer to sell round lots of same at $6 50@7 ⅌ 96 lbs. We quote Superfine, $6@6 25. Oregon Flour is in liberal supply, with sales of 4,000 qr sks upon terms reserved, quotable at $6@6 25 for round lots of Superfine and Extra. There is a disposition upon the part of some holders of this description to ship their stocks East upon owners' account, and it is more than probable that shipments via Cape Horn, as well as by the Isthmus, will go forward at once to a considerable extent, the Young America having a full cargo already engaged.

WHEAT—The milling and export requirement combined is of but little moment. Distillers have, however, been buyers to some extent at current rates. The market at best is very dull, and were the offerings of any moment, present nominal rates could not be maintained. The sales for eight days past have been moderate, within the range of $2 37½@2 50 ⅌ cental as extremes. So far as made public the sales aggregate 3,800 sks extra choice Santa Clara in lots, at $2 50; 2,200 sks Oregon White, for distillation, $2 45; 1,500 sks, $2 47½; 1,000 sks inferior, $2 37½. The sales otherwise aggregate 4,500 sks at $2 40@2 45 ⅌ cental, the market closing dull.

BARLEY—In the absence of any important demand from the interior prices droop. The sales include 3,000 sks to Government, in extra bags, upon terms withheld; otherwise 6,000 sks Brewing sold in lots, early during the period under review, at $1 [illegible]@2; 2,800 sks at $1 [illegible]@1 [illegible]; 2,500 sks at $1 82½@1 85; 1,900 sks Chevalier at $1 [illegible]@1 97½. The market closes dull, at $1 75@1 90 as extremes.

OATS—Recent sales have been inconsiderable. The transactions for eight days past are 500 sks inferior at $2 35; 500 sks good, $2 40; 300 sks extra choice, $2 [illegible] ⅌ cental. Other sales are reported, but these are the extremes of the market, with little trade in progress.

CORN—The sales aggregate 1,000 sks in lots at $2 20@2 30 ⅌ cental.

BRAN—Millers have reduced their rates to $27 50@30 ⅌ ton.

MIDDLINGS—We quote Fine, for bakers and distillers, at $47 50@50; common Feed, $32 50@35 ⅌ ton.

HAY—Holders evince an increasing desire to realize. We reduce our quotations accordingly to $12@20 ⅌ ton for cargo parcels.

POTATOES—Of choice quality are scarce and wanted at $1 25@1 35 ⅌ 100 lbs; small lots rule somewhat higher; common are abundant, and difficult of sale at $1.

ONIONS—Are very scarce, and would readily command 10c ⅌ lb if obtainable; they are selling by the single bag at 12½@15c ⅌ lb.

BEANS—Stocks are running light, as well as being concentrated in few hands. Recent sales here and to arrive aggregate 3,000 sks Bayos, White, etc., upon terms withheld. Small White are quotable at 5@5½c; Bayos, 3½@4½c; other Colored, 2¾@3½c ⅌ lb.

WOOL—The receipts from the interior are liberal, and stocks begin to accumulate. The outgoing steamer for Panama will carry several hundred bales. There appears to be a conflict of interests between a certain class of shippers seeking to purchase, which has been the occasion of more or less competition from unexpected sources; prices in consequence are irregular, for the reason that commission dealers seek to take advantage of this feverishness apparent among buyers by withdrawing their clips unless fancy prices are paid for the same. Transactions of late aggregate 500,000 lbs, chiefly for shipment, at 16@17c ⅌ lb for good Fleece, and for choice graded lots even higher rates have been paid. Contrary to general expectation much of the clip now arriving is slovenly packed and otherwise bad conditioned, thus injuring its sale materially. We quote Pulled 19@20c; Burry and mixed qualities are variable, running from 10@15c ⅌ lb.

HIDES—There is a good demand for Dry, with sales to some extent at 14½@15c ⅌ lb for choice selections; Mexican and Hawaiian sell for 12½@13½c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—There continues a good local demand, with sales to some extent at 7½@7¾c ⅌ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—The receipts of Butter and Cheese from the interior are liberal. The former is salable at 27½@32½c as extremes; the latter rules from 16@18c; extra choice, 19@20c. Eggs are very abundant, quotable at 26@28c ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—The market continues well supplied for this time of year. Oregon Apples of fair quality are in market. Oranges are abundant; two cargoes from Tahiti are now discharging. The steamer Orizaba arrived on the 27th with 375 bxs Fruit from Los Angeles, consisting of about 50,000 Oranges and 15,000 Lemons, all of superior quality. The Orange and Lemon crop of Los Angeles this season has more than doubled that of last year, and probably will last a month longer. Dried Apples and Peaches are very abundant, selling at low prices. The following wholesale quotations are furnished by J. W. Gale & Co.: Apples, choice, $2 50@3 ⅌ box; common do, $1 50 ⅌ box. Pears—Easter Beurre, $4; Pound, $1 50@2 ⅌ box. Bananas—$2@3 ⅌ bunch. Oranges—Los Angeles, $40@50; Tahiti, $30@35 ⅌ M. Lemons—Los Angeles, $5@6 ⅌ 100; Malaga, $12 ⅌ box. Limes, $25 ⅌ M. Cocoanuts, $8@10 ⅌ 100. Dried Apples, 7@8c ⅌ lb; do Peaches, 7@9c ⅌ lb; do Plums, 12½@20c ⅌ lb; do Pears, 12½@15c ⅌ lb. Strawberries, 2½@30c ⅌ lb.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—There is a decided increase in the demand for all seasonable goods, resulting from the near approach of harvest. Mowers and Reapers are called for, with a fair inquiry for Headers and Harvesters; Threshers and other horse powers will soon have their turn. The great increase of importers and dealers in this line is noticeable, and has quickened competition greatly, and must result in placing prices reasonably low and within reach of most farmers.

BAGS AND BAGGING—The low prices ruling for Hessians by the piece and Hand sewed grain sacks have attracted the attention of provident farmers and others, who are buyers to some extent. The sales, at prices given in our previous issue, and now repeated, have been considerable, including invoices here and to arrive; special details are however withheld. The following are approximate wholesale prices for English fabrics, for round invoices: Burlaps by the yard, 36-in, 8@8½c; 40-in, 8½@8¾c; 45-in, 9½@10c. Hand-sewed Bags, 22x33-in, 11½@12½c; 22x36-in, 12@13c; 23x40-in, 12½@13¾c, according to quality. Hessian wool sacks, 40x90-in, 45@50c each.

From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

FINANCIAL.

Our domestic money market demonstrates increased activity and life. Demands for money for business purposes are decidedly more urgent, giving good assurance of a renewed and increasing trade with encouraging prospects. First-class commercial paper is readily discounted at 1 per cent. per month, and second-class borrowers find accommodation at 1¼@1½ per cent. The requirements of stock brokers have been considerably increased of late, and are supplied at 1¼@1½ per cent—a somewhat wider range. Loans of large amounts upon real estate, and other unexceptionable collaterals, are effected at 10 per cent. per annum. The rates in savings banks rule mostly at 1 per cent. per month, at which figure the demand is fair, the balances of cash on hand being none too large to create uneasiness about investment, although the deposits increase steadily.

We quote gold bars at 880@890; silver bars, at from ¼ per cent. discount to ¼ premium, according to fineness. The bullion market is better supplied, in consequence of the renewal of regular communication with the interior following upon the return of fine weather. Currency bills on Atlantic cities are effected at 37@38 per cent. premium on gold; sight drafts, payable in coin, 1 per cent. premium; telegraphic transfers, 1¼; sterling exchange, 48¾d; commercial do, 49¼d.

Our treasure shipments East since January 1st, have been $443,185 in excess of the same period last year. The whole amount shipped via the Isthmus since the first of the year is $12,226,115. It seems that our gold and silver are drawn from us about as fast as they can be produced. The country is continually being drained of its bullion to pay for manufactured articles which we can and ought to produce here, of a quality as good as the imported. Let us suppose that even one-half the annual yield of our precious metals could be retained in this State, and we can readily conceive the immense benefits which would accrue to the country. There is room for the establishment of many different kinds of factories for the production of articles which we now import at great expense. The volume of money sent forward annually to pay for these goods affords the most convincing proof of the demand, and our State abounds in raw material of the very best kind for their production. Our capitalists are too prone to follow in each other's footsteps. If one erects a sugar refinery and does well, we are straightway treated to two or three more of the same kind, instead of placing the money in some other and equally profitable enterprise. As a consequence, the business is "run into the ground," to use a common but expressive phrase, and ceases to pay. We send away over two millions of dollars a year to buy carpets, while we could make them here of as good quality, and at much cheaper rates. The same is true of several other articles of daily use and large consumption. Moneyed men clutch their money bags with convulsive grasp, waiting for some *sure* thing to turn up, rather than display their enterprise and business ability by devising means for its judicious employment.

Reports from the interior indicate a growing prosperity in all the several interests of agriculture, trade and mining. In this city, building is going on to an extent far surpassing all former years. Edifices, which two years ago were considered excellent, and even fine, have been placed upon rollers and trotted out to the suburbs, to make room for others of larger size and more substantial structure. Even since the cessation of the rainy season some of our widest streets leading toward the Mission have been more or less blocked by houses on their travels to the outskirts. Iron fronts are taking the place of stone and bricks, and the buildings faced with that metal present an appearance of neatness, grace and solidity imparted by no other material. San Francisco is full of strangers—visitors from the East—who, taking advantage of the reasonable rates of fare on the steamship lines, have come here with an eye to future and permanent location. It is worthy of record, that the first day the California Labor Exchange opened for the discharge of its self-imposed duties, over one hundred and fifty applicants were supplied with employment. On the occasion of inaugurating this valuable aid to operatives, Mr. Curtis remarked that the Pacific Railroad was ready to employ five thousand hands, and that parties receiving a certificate from the Directors of the Labor Exchange, to the effect that they were *bona fide* applicants for obtaining work, would be passed over the road, free of charge, to the point of operations on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada. He agreed to pay them thirty dollars a month in gold, food and lodging included, which, with economy and sobriety, would enable each man in seven months to purchase eighty acres of the most fertile lands along the line of road. The Central Pacific Railroad now employs sixteen hundred mechanics of different kinds, whose wages average from two to five dollars per day, in gold, according to the nature of their trades. Mr. Curtis added, that the road could employ about twelve hundred more this summer. These are very prominent and important facts, which we commend to the attention of all who are really desirous of employment. It cannot now be urged as an excuse, that the cost of transportation is too great to permit a poor man to reach the field of operations. There are scores of men in this city who are now loitering about the streets, professing to seek work; but in reality passing a life of idleness and want, which will eventually lead them to the commission of crime, if continued.

On the 28th April a leading firm of this city, engaged in the China trade, received an important message from Shanghai, which was dated April 1st. This message was sent by way of Pekin and St. Petersburg by courier, thence via London by telegraph, thence to New York by cable, and yet to this city by three thousand miles of overland telegraph, in nineteen days from the time it left Shanghai. We believe this to be an unprecedented feat, and it seems to show the facilities that have been afforded to business transactions within the two or three years last past. In two years more we shall have the great Pacific Railroad, which will compel additional facilities for the accommodation of its requirements, and will probably incite our Government to renew and complete a direct telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg, and even with Shanghai and Yokohama.

The receipts of the local insurance companies during the month of March, and previously this year, according to the returns made to the Internal Revenue Department, have been as follows:

	March.	Previously this year.	Total.
Pacific	$66,999	$126,862	$193,861
Union	32,711	70,691	103,402
National	33,332	67,602	100,934
Fireman's Fund	23,157	34,487	57,644
Builders'	18,096	35,214	53,320
California	13,496	22,390	35,886
Merchants' Mutual Marine	24,789	27,391	52,180
Occidental	8,244	9,784	18,028
Home Mutual	9,524	15,556	25,080
San Francisco	5,418	8,114	13,532
Peoples'	7,478	12,595	20,073
Totals	$241,154	$432,786	$673,950

The returns were made upon a legal tender basis, the rate—72 cents for January, 71 cents for February and 72 cents for March—being fixed every month by the Assessor of the district.

The above statement shows a gain over the receipts in February of $21,539. The receipts of the several companies in March, as compared with February, show the following difference:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Pacific	$2,576	.....
Union	.....	$7,741
National	.....	1,236
Fireman's Fund	5,722	.....
Builders'	225	.....
California	2,282	.....
Merchants' Mutual Marine	8,749	.....
Occidental	1,730	.....
Home Mutual	2,274	.....
San Francisco	1,325	.....
People's	3,632	.....

The receipts of the city railroads for the month of March, and previously this year, have been as follows:

	March.	Previously this year.	Total.
Omnibus	$24,349	$43,644	$67,993
North Beach & Mission	21,667	39,338	61,005
Central	13,369	24,160	37,529
Front Street, Mission & Ocean	7,996	14,327	22,323
Market Street	7,801	12,036	19,837
Potrero and Bay View	1,545	2,602	4,147
Totals	$76,727	$136,107	$212,834

As compared with the total receipts in February we find a gain of $7,[illegible]. The receipts of March as against February show the following difference:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Omnibus	$2,398	.....
North Beach and Mission	1,904	.....
Central	1,029	.....
Front Street, Mission and Ocean	755	.....
Market Street	1,674	.....
Potrero and Bay View	.....	71

From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

HINTS TO IMMIGRANTS.

The recent numerous arrivals of immigrants from the East and from Australia foreshadow the great rush which will undoubtedly be made in this direction during the current year, and it is eminently proper that these strangers should be instructed by competent parties how to employ themselves with profit. An army of consumers, who are non-producers, cannot long exist in that condition without means, and in this case our visitors are not overburdened with cash. They cannot all find occupation in farming; nor are our manufactories sufficiently extensive to accommodate any large number of them: but our placer mines are far from being exhausted, and still offer a lucrative field for the operations of industrious and sober men. The cost of living has been reduced three or four hundred per cent. since 1852, and, although the placer mines do not yield so richly as at that period and before, they are still capable of returning better wages to the industrious miner than he can obtain in any other State of the Union. Formerly five dollars, or even seven dollars, a day would not pay a man for his time and labor, because the rates of living were too high; and many fields were abandoned which are still capable of yielding those daily returns. Now, a sober, economical and industrious miner can support himself handsomely and save money on two dollars per day.

The heavy floods of last winter have probably unearthed much wealth in our gulches and other placer diggings. The copious rains of 1861–2 certainly had that effect, and new discoveries of a rich character were made at that period. Opportunities for reaching the mines are now plentiful where none formerly existed. Mining tools are abundant and cheap in comparison with the prices ruling ten or twelve years ago. It is then our earnest advice to those newly arrived immigrants to furnish themselves with picks, hoes and shovels without delay; take the earliest opportunity to leave the city and seek the placer diggings; go to work with will and determination; stick to it with resolution, and but few years will elapse before they will thank us for the advice, and congratulate themselves for having acted upon it. The longer they remain "waiting for something to turn up," the deeper will they sink into the slough of despondency, and the less heart will they have for resolute and determined action. Our placer mines still offer a remunerative field for industry. They are not "worked out," nor impoverished to an extent that will not pay wages to the miner. Many of them will yield from four to seven dollars a day to the hand. Of this there is no doubt, and if newly arrived immigrants with limited means will only accept the offers held out by these mines, they will do wisely.

FALL OF RAIN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The rainfall in this city, as shown by Thomas Tennant's gauge, during the last 19 years, gives farmers and stock raisers of California generally a basis on which to form their estimates of the rainfall of the coming seasons:

Years.	Inches
1849-50	33.10
1850-51	7.18
1851-52	19.26
1852-53	33.20
1853-54	23.87
1854-55	23.68
1855-56	21.66
1856-57	19.88
1857-58	21.81
1858-59	22.22
1859-60	22.27
1860-61	19.72
1861-62	49.27
1862-63	13.62
1863-64	10.08
1864-65	24.73
1865-66	22.93
1866-67	33.84
1867-68 to March	36.27

It will be seen by the table above that the wet winter of 1849–50—33 10-100ths inches—was followed by the drought of 1850–51, when only 7 18-100ths inches of rain fell between July 1st and June 30th. Again, the extremely heavy fall of rain in the years 1861–2 was followed by the drought of 1862–3, when only 13 62-100ths inches fell, and the still greater drought of 1864–5, 10 8-100ths inches. There has been no drought except when there had been excessive rains in former years, but there was one year (1859–3), when the rain-fall was 33 20-100ths inches, and it was followed by the average weather. The last two seasons have both been excessively wet; in 1866–7 74-100ths of an inch more rain fell than in the wet season of 1849–50, which was followed by the dryest single year since American occupation. The greatest amount of excess over the average rain fall in any one year was in 1862–3, when the excess was over 27 inches, and two years of destructive drought passed over before we saw an average season again. The excess of the two last seasons added together is over 24 inches, and we must expect a very light rain-fall next season. Guided by experience it behooves every farmer and stock raiser in California to make preparation for a dry season in the ensuing winter, to be followed by short crops and a scarcity of fodder. If the farmers are wise they will take measures to secure themselves and the country at large from a recurrence of those heavy losses which had to be endured in 1863–4 and 1864–5.

This year it would be the interest of the great stock raisers that the law should compel themselves and neighbors to herd and fold their sheep, cattle and horses. A prudent man, remembering the frightful losses of 1863–4, when some of the southern rancheros lost one-half, and some two-thirds of their flocks and herds, and from great wealth became poor, would immediately sow grain for the sake of the straw. Without artificial feeding there must be in dry seasons loss of flesh and loss of life amongst the live stock of the south; and as far as human foresight, founded on the experience of the past, can predict the weather of coming years, we must look for drought and scarcity in the summer of 1869. A farmer forewarned on this point should be a farmer forearmed.—*Bulletin.*

FALL OF RAIN IN SACRAMENTO.—Thomas M. Logan, M. D., Meteorologist to the State Board of Agriculture, has made a report, including a rain table for Sacramento, showing the amount of rain-fall in inches, of each month for eighteen years. We have only room to publish the total amount for each year and the mean amount for the whole period; adding, however, that the greatest amount of rain falls in the months of December and March.—*Bee.*

Year.	Inches.
1849-50	36.000
1850-51	4.710
1851-52	17.980
1852-53	34.360
1853-54	[illegible]
1854-55	[illegible]
1855-56	[illegible]
1856-57	15.442
1857-58	[illegible]
1858-59	[illegible]
1859-60	[illegible]
1860-61	[illegible]
1861-62	[illegible]
1862-63	[illegible]
1863-64	[illegible]
1864-65	[illegible]
1865-66	17.394
1866-67	[illegible]
Mean	19.560

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by H. Channing Beals, Editor of the *Commercial Herald and Market Review.*

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

Article	Price
Bread.	
Pilot, ⅌ lb	— 4 @— [illegible]
Navy	— 4 @— [illegible]
Crackers in tins	— 9 @— [illegible]
Soda Biscuit	— 9 @— [illegible]
Cakes in tins	— 10 @— [illegible]
Candles.	
Sperm, ⅌ lb	— 37½@— 40
do Patent	— 45 @— 47½
Adamantine	— 16 @— 20
Cement, etc.	
Rosendale	2 75 @ 3 —
Plaster, Calc'd	4 — @ 4 50
Cigars.	
Havana	110 — @180 —
Cal'a Havana	85 — @150 —
Conn. do	45 — @ 60 —
Manila	45 — @ 60 —
Coal.	
Australian	14 — @14 50
Bell'ham Bay	11 — @11 50
California	7 — @ 9 —
Chili	11 — @12 —
Cumberl'd, cks	22 50 @ [illegible]
Lehigh	17 — @18 —
Liverpool	14 — @ [illegible]
Pittston, ton	16 — @ —
Scranton	15 — @ —
Scotch	14 — @15 —
Vancouver Isl	13 — @13 50
Coffee.	
Costa Rica	— 16½@— [illegible]
Guatemala	— 16½@— [illegible]
Java, O.G. ⅌ lb	— 24 @— 25
Kona, green	— 15½@— [illegible]
Manila	— 15½@— [illegible]
Rio	— 17 @— [illegible]
Cordage.	
Manila, S. B.	— 15 @— 15½
Manila, Cal	— 15 @— 15½
Manila made	— 13 @— [illegible]
Tarred Cordage	— 18 @— [illegible]
Bolt Rope	— 18 @— [illegible]
Bale Rope	— 15 @— [illegible]
Cotton Twine	— 40 @— [illegible]
Flax & H. Twine	— 30 @— 40
Drugs, etc.	
Alum	— 4 @— 4½
Balsam Cop	— 85 @— [illegible]
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, ⅌ lb	— 8 @— [illegible]
Borax, refined	— 24 @— 25
do California	— 20 @— 23
Brimstone, Am. roll	— 4½@— [illegible]
do Clarified	— 5½@— [illegible]
Castor Oil, East India, refined	2 — @ 2 25
Do California	1 75 @— [illegible]
Cream Tartar	— 40 @— 45
Copperas	— 3 @— 4
Epsom Salts	— 5 @— 6
Hydro Potass	— 4 — @ 4 25
Nitric Acid	— 8 @— 12
Opium, Turkish	8 — @ 8 25
Opium, China, ⅌ 10 taels	16 50 @17 25
Oil, Annis	3 — @ 3 75
Sal Soda	— 4½@— [illegible]
Saleratus, ⅌ lb	— 11 @— 12
Soda Ash	— 4½@— [illegible]
Soda Caustic	— 8 @— [illegible]
Saltpetre, E. I., refined	— 13 @— 25
Do crude	— @— 9
Sugar of Lead	— 40 @— 45
Sulphur, flour	— 7 @— [illegible]
Sulphuric Acid	— 5 @— 9
Sulphate Quinine, ⅌ oz	2 — @ 2 25
Tart. Acid, ⅌ lb	— 80 @— [illegible]
Vitriol, Blue	— 12 @— [illegible]
Corks, ⅌ 1,000	3 50 @ 4 50
Dry Goods.	
DOMESTIC.	
Drills, bro. 30 in	— 15 @— 16
do ble'd 28 in	— 14 @— 15
do blue, 28 in	— 18 @— [illegible]
Sheetings, br'n Standard, 36 in	— 14 @— 15
Do do, med. 36 in	— 12½@— 13
Do light, 36 in	[illegible]
Do ble'd, light	[illegible]
Do 7-8	[illegible]
Do 4-4 fine	— 15 @— 20
Do 5-4	— 22 @— 24
Do 6-4	— 25 @— 27
Do 8-4	— 37½@— [illegible]
Do 10-4	— 45 @— [illegible]
Shirt'g, br'n 30 in	[illegible]
Cambrics, col'd and bleached	— 9 @— 10
Cot'n F'l, heavy	— 20 @— 22
Cot'n F'l, light	— 18 @— 20
Cottonades	— 25 @— 35
Denims, hvy 28 in	— 16 @— 20
do light, 27 in	— 12 @— 14
Hickory Stripes, heavy, 28 in	— 14 @— 16
Do light, 27 in	— 11½@— 12
Prints, Merimac and Cocheco	— 11 @— [illegible]
Do Sprague, Pacific and Hamilton	— 11 @— 11½
Ticks, hvy, 30 in	— 22 @— 35
do 30 in	[illegible]
do 28 in	[illegible]
Cot. Duck, 1 to 10	— 45 @— 85
do 0-10 to 12	— 48 @— 95
do Ravens, 28 in	— 20 @— 45
Kentucky Jeans	— 18 @— 40
FOREIGN.	
Drills, ble'd, 28 in	— 20 @— 25
Hickory Stripes, 28 in	— 12½@— 15
Cottonades, 28 in	— 25 @— 35
Denims, 28 in	— 12 @— 14
Table Damask, bleh'd Union, 7-4@8-4	— 50 @— 75
Do do Linen, 7-4 @8-4	— 70 @ 1 25
Do br'n, 7-4@8-4	— 60 @— 75
Diaper, Russian	— 2 @— 3
Burlaps, 38 inch	— 8 @— 9
do 40 inch	— 8½@— 9
do 60 inch	— 16 @— 18
Print, 32 in, Eng.	— 9 @— 10
Sheet's, bro, 36 in	— 13 @— 15
do do 36 in	— 16 @— 21
do bleac'd, 3-4	— 20 @— 25
do Russia	— 28 @— 30
Flax Canvas, Eng. No 1 to 6, ⅌ bolt	14 — @16 —
CLOTHING.	
Oregon Cassim's Gray Overshirts ⅌ doz	19 50 @25 50
Blue and Red do	16 — @18 —
California do	22 50 @30 —
Hickory Shirts	9 — @12 —
Check Linen do	6 — @10 —
Enfield mixed Undershirts and Drawers	8 — @ 9 —
Satinet Pants	24 — @36 —
Cassimere, do	30 — @64 —
Overalls	7 — @ 8 —
Reef Jackets	3 75 @ 6 —
Goodyear's bl'k Rubber Coats	3 50 @ 4 —
Do white do	4 — @ 5 50
Do slate color	2 — @ 2 50
Fish.	
Cod, dry, ⅌ lb	— 8 @— 8½
Mackerel, No 1, ⅌ ml bbl	8 50 @ 9 50
Do No 1, ⅌ kitt	2 25 @ 2 50
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ bbl	[illegible]
Do smoked	[illegible]
Flour.	
Alviso Mills	— @ 7 50
Commer'l Mills	6 50 @ 7 50
Golden Gate	6 50 @ 7 50
Golden Age	6 50 @ 7 50
National Mills	6 50 @ 7 50
Oregon	6 — @ 6 25
Stockton City	6 50 @ 7 50
Santa Clara	6 50 @ 7 50
French Conserves.	
Fruits in Syrup	12 — @ [illegible]
Vinegar	[illegible]
Sardines, hf bx	— @ 2 75
Sardines, qr bx	— @ 1 25
Fruits and Preserves.	
Apples, Dried	— 7½@— [illegible]
Peaches, Dried	— 8 @— [illegible]
Figs, Smyrna, old, ⅌ lb	— 10 @— 15
Do new	— 20 @— 25
Prunes, Hung'n	— 12½@— [illegible]
Raisins, Layer, ⅌ box	4 — @ 4 50
Currants, Zante	— @— 20
Citron	— 37½@— 40
Almonds, Marseilles, ⅌ lb	— 28 @— 30
Almonds, Lanc.	— 30 @— 32½
Chili Walnuts	— 9 @— 10
Peanuts, Cal.	— 4 @— 6
Ginger, Pres'vd, ⅌ case	6 — @ 6 25
Ass'd Pie Fruit, qts, American	2 50 @ 2 75
Do English	2 75 @ 3 —
Fresh Cranberries, ⅌ gallon	— 80 @— 90
Currant Jelly, 2-lb tins	5 50 @ 6 —
Honey, 2-lb tins	2 62½@ 3 —
Green Corn	2 50 @ 3 —
Green Peas	2 50 @ 3 —
Oysters	2 25 @ 2 50
Clams	— @ 3 —
Lobster, 2-lb tins	3 — @ —
Turkey, 2-lb tins	3 75 @ 4 —
Chicken	3 75 @ 4 —
Gherkins, qts	2 50 @ —
do hf gal	4 — @ 4 50
Cucumbers, kgs, ⅌ gallon	— 45 @— 50
Grain.	
Wheat, Cal	2 20 @ 2 50
do Oregon	2 25 @ 2 45
Barley, brewing	1 85 @ 1 90
do Feed	1 75 @ 1 85
Oats, California	2 40 @ 2 65
Corn, White	2 25 @ 2 30
do Yellow	2 25 @ —
Peas, Split	— 5 @— 6
Beans, Bayos	— 3½@— 4
do White	— 5 @— 5½
Gunny Bags.	
In bales, each	— 19 @— 20
In bundles	— 19 @— 20
Cheekun's	— 22 @— 25
Gunpowder.	
Cal. Blasting	— @ 3 50
Dupont's Blasting, ⅌ keg	[illegible]
Hazard's do do	[illegible]
CANISTER.	
Haz. K.R.F. ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do Electric	[illegible]
do Am. Sport	[illegible]
Dupont, FFFG	[illegible]
Hardware.	
Hunt's Axes, ⅌ dozen	[illegible]
Do Handled	[illegible]
Long Handled Shovels	11 — @ [illegible]
Nails, Cut, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do Wrought	[illegible]
Hay.	
California ⅌ ton	11 — @ [illegible]
Hides.	
Dry Hides	[illegible]
Green Salted	— 7 @— [illegible]
Hops.	
Eastern, 1867	— 40 @— 45
California, 1867	— 37½@— 40
Lime.	
California	— — @ 2 50
Leather.	
Sole, Oak Tan'd, ⅌ lb	— 28 @— 31
Harness Oak	— 28 @— 30
Do Fir Tanned	— 26 @— 29
Skirting, Oak	— 28 @— 35
Do Fir Tanned	— 28 @— 33
Bridle, Oak, ⅌ side	4 — @ 4 50
Do Fir Tanned	3 50 @ 4 50
Calf Skins, Oak Tanned, ⅌ doz	36 — @ [illegible]
Do Fir Tanned	[illegible]
Kip Skins, Oak Tanned, ⅌ doz	40 — @ [illegible]
Do Fir Tanned	— 50 @— 60
Wax Leather, ⅌ foot	— 17 @— 18
Do Fir Tanned	— 16 @— 17
Sheep Skins, ⅌ dozen	3 — @— [illegible]
Lumber.	
Humboldt, assorted, ⅌ M	20 — @21 —
Puget Sound do	18 — @ [illegible]
Redw'd Boards	20 — @ [illegible]
Redwood Floor	30 — @32 50
do Fencing	20 — @ [illegible]
Port Orford Cedar	45 — @50 —
East'n Lumber	90 — @100 —
do Oak, Hickory and Ash Plank	110 — @115 —
Shingles, Redw.	3 — @ 4 —
Laths, Cal	3 50 @ [illegible]
Matches.	
Vienna Saloon	— @ —
Eureka and Cal.	1 65 @ 1 75
Matting.	
China, 4-4	5 — @ 5 50
China, 5-4	6 — @ 6 50
China, 6-4	7 — @ 7 50
Metals.	
IRON.	
Scotch and English Pig, ⅌ ton	43 — @ —
Am. White Pig	45 — @ —
Refined Bar, bad assortm't, ⅌ lb	— 3 @— 3½
Ref'd Bar, good assortm't, ⅌ lb	— 3 @— —
Boiler, No 1 to 4	— @— 3½
Plate, No 5 to 9	— @— 3½
Sheet, No 10 to 13	— @— 4
Sheet, No 14 to 20	— @— 4
Sheet, No 24 to 27	— @— 4
COPPER.	
Sheathing, ⅌ lb	— 26 @— 28
Sheathing, old	— 9 @— 11
Sheathing, Yell.	— 20 @— 22
Do Old Yellow	— @— 10½
Bolts	— 20 @— 21
Compos'n Nails	— 20 @— 21
TIN PLATES.	
Plates, Charcoal IX, ⅌ box	— @13 —
Plates, I C Char.	— @11 —
Roofing Plates	— @10 50
Banca Tin Slabs	— 28 @— —
STEEL.	
English Cast Steel, ⅌ lb	— 18½@— —
QUICKSILVER.	
Per lb	— @— 55
For export	— @— 60
ZINC.	
Sheets, ⅌ lb	— 10 @— —
LEAD.	
Pig, ⅌ lb	— 7 @— 8
Pipe	— 10 @— 11
Bar	— 8 @— 9
Molasses and Syrups.	
Molasses, Hawaiian	— @— 40
Syrup, California, 5 gall kegs	— @— 80
San Francisco, 5 gall kegs	— @— 80
Do hf bbls	— @— 75
Do bbls	— @— 70
Naval Stores.	
Pitch, ⅌ bbl	4 50 @ 6 —
Tar, ⅌ bbl	4 50 @ 5 —
Rosin	6 — @ 7 —
Oakum, Navy, ⅌ bale of 50 lbs	5 — @ 5 50
Anchors, ⅌ lb	— 8 @— 10
Chains and Cables, ⅌ lb	— 7 @— 8
Oil.	
Olive Plagniol	5 25 @ 5 50
do Possell	5 15 @— —
do Bacigalupi	5 15 @— —
Linseed, boiled	1 15 @ 1 20
China Nut, in cs	— 82½@— 85
Sperm, crude	1 50 @ 1 50
do bleached	1 75 @ 2 —
Coast Whale	— 34 @— 36
Polar, crude	— 40 @— 42½
Lard	1 15 @ 1 25
Coal, Refined	— 60 @— —
Downer's	— @— —
Devoe's Brill'nt	— 42½@— —
Paints.	
Lead, Red American, ⅌ lb	— 10 @— 11
Lead, White American pure, in oil	— 12 @— 13
Zinc	— 12 @— 13
Litharge	— 10 @— 11
Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry	— 2 @— 3
Ochre, ground	— 4½@— 5
Venetian Red	— 3 @— 5
Vermilion, com.	— 75 @ 1 —
Whiting	— 2 @— —
VARNISHES.	
Bright, ⅌ gall	— 60 @— 75
Copal	2 — @ 2 75
Nobles & Hoare	5 — @ 7 50
Provisions.	
Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl	15 — @17 —
Beef, Family Mess, hf bbls	9 — @10 —
Pork, X clear, ⅌ bbl	20 — @ 21
Pork, hf bbl	— @12 —
Pork, Mess, bbls	18 — @ 19
Do do hf bbls	10 — @ —
Pork, Prime, ⅌ bbl	— @— 16
Hams, Billings	— 16 @— —
Hams, in brine	— 15 @— —
Hams, domestic	— 15 @— 17
Bacon, domestic	— 15 @— 17
Lard, 10-lb tins	— 13 @— 15
Lard, in bbls	— 13 @— 15
Butter, Isthmus	— 20 @— 38
Butter, Inferior	— 15 @— 20
Butter, Cal	— 25 @— 32½
Butter, Oregon	— 15 @— 20
Cheese, Califor.	— 16 @— 20
Potatoes.	
Cal. Old, ⅌ lb	— 1 @— 1½
Do New	— @— —
Pulu.	
Hawaiian, ⅌ lb	— 15 @— 18
Rice.	
China, No 1	— @— —
China, No 2	— @— —
Patna, No 1 cl'd	— 7 @— —
Hawaiian	— @— 9
Salt.	
Liverp'l Coarse, ⅌ ton	26 — @ —
Do Stoved	27 50 @— —
Carmen Island	13 — @14 —
Cal. Bay, ⅌ ton	10 — @16 —
Sauces, etc.	
Lea & Perrin's Worcestersh'e pts, ⅌ doz	6 75 @— —
Do do hf pts	4 25 @— —
Assorted, pints	— @ 3 50
Tomato Catsup, pints	— @ 1 25
Do do qts	— @ 2 —
Capers, pts	— @ 2 50
Shot.	
Cal's, ⅌ bag	2 50 @— —
Tatham's	2 50 @— —
Foreign	2 25 @— —
Soap.	
Castile, ⅌ lb	— 14 @— 14½
Chemical Olive	— 9 @— —
Standard Cal'a	— 7 @— 7½
Colgate's Pale	— 8 @— —
Do Chem. Olive	— 11½@— —
California Pale	— 8 @— 8½
Spices.	
Cloves	— 32½@— 35
Cassia	— @— 50
Nutmegs, ⅌ lb	1 10 @ 1 12½
Pepper, Grain	— 22 @— 25
Pimento	— 22 @— 25
Mustard, Cal'a, in 4-lb glass	1 40 @— —
Do English do	3 — @— —
French	3 — @ 3 25
Starch.	
Glenfield, Pat'nt	— 16 @— 16½
Kingsford's	— 11 @— —
Corn	— 11 @— —
Duryea's	— 10½@— —
Osceola	— 10 @— —
Pearl	— 8 @— —
Spirits Turpentine.	
Bbls, ⅌ gallon	— 65 @— 75
Cases, Eastern	— 60 @— 75
Sugar.	
China	— 11 @— 12
Hawaiian	— 11 @— 12
Do No 3	— 9 @— 10
Cent'l America	— @— —
Peruvian	— @— 9½
N. Y. Crushed	— @— —
San Fran. do (A)	— @— —
Do Powdered	— @— 14½
Do Granulated	— 14 @— —
Golden Coffee C	— 12½@— —
Do Refined Loaf	— @— —
Do Yellow	— @— 12½
Teas.	
Young Hyson, country made	— 75 @ 1 15
Country packed Gunpowder & Imperial	— @ 1 15
Green Teas	— @— 85
BLACK.	
Foo-Chow Oolong, hf chests and bxs, hf & ½-lb papers	— 75 @ 1 05
Powchong do	— 45 @— 60
Souchong do	— 45 @— 60
Japan, 1st qual.	— 75 @— 85
Do 2d quality	— 55 @— 65
Tobacco.	
Hf lb Western	— @— 80
Hf lb Virginia	— @— 75
Pounds, 12-inch, hard pressed	— @— 80
Do extra choice	— @— 90
Do ordinary	— @— 60
8 in Light press	— @— 95
Kentucky Leaf	— @— 20
Anderson's Solace, Chewing	— @— —
Sailor's Pride	— @— —
Smok'g, lb, qrs	— @— 70
Do 1 and 2 lbs	— @— 85
Wool.	
Native Cal. ⅌ lb	— 9 @— 12½
American	— 14 @— 17
Wooden-Ware, etc.	
Pails, painted	3 25 @— —
Tubs, 3 Nest	3 50 @— —
Yeast Powders.	
Preston & Merrill's, ⅌ gross	— @27 —
Donnelly's, Cal	23 50 @— —
Curtis'	23 50 @— —

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